The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3116. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE REBELLION.

Washington Comparatively Quiet.

Continued Skirmishes at the Outposts.

Brilliant Picket Fight at Darnestown, Maryland.

THE ENEMY REPULSED.

Condition of Rebel Fortifications at Munson's Hill.

A Vessel Runs the Blockade at Galveston.

Deplorable Condition of Texas.

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER AT SURINAM.

Capt. Semmes Threatens to Bombard the Town.

Maryland Secessionists Arrested.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 16.

PICKET SKIRMISHES.

Yesterday there was some firing between pickets at Bailey's Cross Roads and Munson's Hill. It is said that two of the rebel pickets were killed.

To-day all has been quiet along our lines. Our troops have been engaged in strengthening our defences, and along the upper part of the lines the pickets of the respective forces were not within sight of each other. Our pickets now occupy the hill upon which BASIL HALL's house stood.

Major ED. O. C. ORD, of the Third Artillery, Capt. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, of the Engineers, and WM. NELSON, of Kentucky, have been appointed Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers.

HOW MR. CORBETT RECONNOITERED AT MUNSON'S HILL.

Mr. V. P. CORBETT, of this city, made a reconnoisance near Munson's Hill. He went so close to the rebel works that he was discovered and chased by the rebels. In order to effect his escape, he was obliged to abandon his horse and take to a piece of thick woods, into which the rebel cavalry could not penetrate. Mr. CORBETT says that the rebel force at Munson's Hill has been increased five-fold since yesterday. It is his belief, based upon observation, that the fort at Munson's Hill is a very weak work, which the rebels expect us to take. It has no heavy siege guns, but is only defended by small field-pieces. But beyond the hill, about a mile, there are very strong works, which are mounted with the heaviest siege-guns. These completely command the surrounding country and Munson's Hill. The rebels hope to toll us out that far, and then to catch us before their strong works, which are hid by a thin belt of woods which can be cleared away in five minutes. These works have been discovered, however, and we shall hardly go into that trap.

NO VISITORS TO THE NAVY-YARD.

Orders have been issued to admit no visitors to the Navy-yard except upon urgent business, or a request be obtained from a head of Department. Hundreds have applied and been refused during the past three days.

THE COLORS OF THE HIGHLANDERS RESTORED.

There was an interesting ceremony at Gen. SMITH's camp this afternoon. Some days ago, Gen. McCLELLAN gave directions that the flags of the Seventy-ninth should be restored to the regiment. This afternoon the regiment marched to the parade-ground of the brigade, for the purpose of receiving the banners, which were escorted to the field by the Third Vermont Regiment. The two regiments being drawn up in line, facing each other, the colors were saluted, and then transferred from the Vermont to the Highland Regiment. On transferring the banners, Gen. SMITH thus addressed them:

SOLDIERS OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH: By direction of the Major-General commanding I restore to your custody the banners of the regiment. Since you have been under my command you have earned them. I hope that when an opportunity offers you will prove yourself worthy of them.

The Seventy-ninth then saluted the colors, and a salvo of artillery from Capt. MOTT's battery of thirty-two pounders also greeted the colors.

After these ceremonies the regiments were reviewed by Gen. SMITH, the two regiments warmly cheering each other as they marched from the field. It was remarked by the Adjutant of the Seventy-ninth, that this was the happiest day of his life, and I judge that he spoke the feelings of the officers and privates of the entire regiment.

COL. O. O. HOWARD PROMOTED.

Lieut. O. O. HOWARD, of the Ordnance Department, till recently stationed at West Point, has been pursuing theological studies for a year or two past, with the view of entering the ministry. He had determined upon resigning his position in the Army this Fall; but on the breaking out of the rebellion, being anxious to serve the Government in one of the Maine regiments, he at once tendered his resignation to the War Department. He joined the regiment, was immediately elected its Colonel, and was recently appointed Brigadier-General, and is now in command of a brigade. Gen. HOWARD is one of the most efficient officers in the service. At the conclusion of the war he will resume his studies and graduate at the Theological Seminary at Bangor, Me.

PERSONAL ITEMS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Prince RAASLOFF, the Danish Minister, returned to Washington, to-day, from his Summer tour at the North.

Gen. MORGAN, our late Minister to Portugal, is in Washington, having a final settlement of his accounts. Gen. MORGAN was a classmate of Gen. McCLELLAN's, at West Point, and it is probable he will soon accept a position in the volunteer forces.

Hon. JOSEPH WRIGHT, our late Minister to Prussia, is also in Washington, closing up the business of his mission.

It was THOMAS SIM, and not GRICE, who has been attached to Gen. SICKLES' Brigade as Surgeon.

Major GEORGE D. BAYARD, of VAN ALLEN's Cavalry regiment, has been appointed Colonel of one of the regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve.

BALLOON RECONNOISSANCE IN THE DARK.

A balloon reconnoisance in the dark was made by Prof. LOWE, last night. The object was to determine as far as could be the location of the enemy's camps, and the manner in which their forces are distributed. It was entirely satisfactory.

A Court of Inquiry met at the Navy-yard to-day, in reference to the case of Capt. DOVE. Commodore MORRIS, of the *Pensacola*, presides.

CONDITION OF MR. WALKER.

F. W. WALKER, who was stabbed by a rebel on Saturday last, is still alive, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

PRINCE SAHU-SAHU.

Prince SAHU-SAHU is to be made a Colonel of cavalry. He was a cavalry officer in the Schleswig-Holstein war, and made some of the most brilliant charges that were ever recorded.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

The proposals for furnishing stationery to the Treasury Department recently advertised for, being unsatisfactory, the Department has readvertised for proposals to be received until Oct. 5.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steam ferry-boat *Wyandonk*, which has been purchased by the Government, arrived from New-York this morning. She is to be fitted out as a storeship for the flotilla.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Col. MILES resumed its sittings to-day.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 16, 1861.

MEXICAN MATTERS.

Copious advices have been received from Mexico, and they are of a more encouraging nature than anything that has come since the installation of the Juarez Administration in the National Capital last December.

It appears that the first moment the Government succeeded in disenthralling itself from the meshes of intrigue, and the depressing influences thrown around and upon it by European diplomacy and domestic discord, it went to work and instituted measures to develop the resources of the country.

In the first place, a contract was concluded with Messrs. HOLLIDAY & FLINT, of San Francisco, to run a line of steamers, monthly, between San Francisco to Mazatlan, and a semi-monthly line between Acapulco and Guaymas, touching at Manzanillo, San Blas, Mazatlan and La Paz.

Arrangements have also been concluded with the Panama Railroad Company's line of steamers (now running along the coast of Central America) to extend the line to Acapulco, touching at Tonala, State of Chiapas, Ventosa, or Salina Cruz, Isthmus of Tejuantepec, and Huatula, State of Oaxaca.

For the contemplated international mail line between New-York and Vera Cruz, the Mexican Government has given the contract to EDWARD E. DUNBAR, of New-York, who has labored long and arduously in the matter, and done more, probably, to promote friendly relations between the two countries than any single individual. This contract is for a semi-monthly line of mail steamers between New-York and Vera Cruz, touching at Havana, and connecting with European steamers at New-York. In connection with this main trunk line, there is to be a Mexican Gulf Coast line, running along the Mexican Coast from Matamoros to Campeche, touching at intermediate ports.

The above contracts are published in full in the *Siglo* XIX, of August 29th.

SHARP-SHOOTERS.

Five companies of Col. BERDAN's Sharp-shooters, who are here, are at Camp Burnside, except one which has been detached for service with Gen. LANDER. Nine companies have yet to arrive, two of which will reach the city to-morrow. Col. BERDAN has been given command as an acting Brigadier of this branch of the service, and the Secretary of War has telegraphed to the Governors of the loyal States to have any independent companies of sharp-shooters organized forwarded at once to Camp Burnside. The men are daily practicing and drilling to increase their efficiency. Arrangements have been made to have as many of the newly recruited regiments as can be removed to Camp Burnside, where the men will be drilled under the instruction of Army officers and instructed in the detail of rifle practice by Col. BERDAN and the members of his corps, to improve them as marksmen. He has proposed to the War Department that from each regiment of ten companies men sufficient to make up three companies be selected, who exhibit the greatest accuracy of aim, and that one hundred of the three hundred—the best shots—be organized into a company who shall be employed to advance towards the enemy's batteries, picking off officers, men and horses, and who, if they be compelled to retreat, can, by raising the sights on their pieces, yet do excellent service. The other companies he proposes shall be employed as the flank companies of the regiment. The suggestion is now under consideration before the War Department, and will probably be acted upon.

CLERKS DISCHARGED IN THE PATENT OFFICE.

Seventy-five clerks have been discharged from the Patent Office, owing to a want of sufficient business to justify their employment. By this and the reduction of salaries, the annual expenses of the Office have been reduced nearly $100,000.

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 16.

The following order was issued to-day from the Adjutant-General's office:

1. All persons having received authority from the War Department to raise volunteer regiments, batteries or companies, in the loyal States, are, with their commands, hereby placed under the orders of the Governors of those States, to whom they will immediately report the condition of their respective organizations. These troops will be organized, or reorganized and prepared for service, by the Governors of their respective States, in the manner they may judge most advantageous for the interests of the General Government.

2. Volunteer officers who have complied, or may hereafter comply with the conditions of their respective acceptances from the War Department, and who have not received commissions from the President of the United States, will be commissioned by the Governors of the respective States by furnishing the regiments, batteries or independent companies to which these officers are attached.

3. The Governors of the several States may at any time during the organization of a volunteer regiment, authorize the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster, and, when absolutely necessary, the medical officers thereof, to be mustered into service, to aid in recruiting the regiment and for the prompt transaction of all other public business. All other officers will be mustered into the service as directed in General Orders No. 61, current series from this office.

[Official.] L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.
GEO. L. RUGGLES, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The President has appointed Major ORD, of the Third Artillery, Captain, and HORATIO G. WRIGHT, of the United States Engineers, and WM. NELSON, of Kentucky, Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers.

F. W. WALKER, so seriously wounded Saturday by a Secessionist, while on a visiting tour with a detachment of Col. YOUNG's Cavalry, in Maryland, was brought to this city this afternoon. His condition is apparently improved.

There was a stampede of negroes, fourteen in number, men, women and children, in the neighborhood of Lewinsville, to-day. They came to our lines seeking protection, saying they were to have been sent to Manassas this morning. Gen. SMITH sent them to Washington. They belonged to the estate of the late Commodore JONES. They stated that they left at their home only a daughter of the Commodore, her mother having departed some time ago for Manassas Junction.

The colors of the Highland Regiment of New-York, Col. STEVENS, were returned to them to-day, with befitting ceremonies. The colors, it will be remembered, were taken from them at the time of their insubordination or mutiny, by order of Gen. McCLELLAN.

Everything has been quiet to-day, with the exception of the usual occasional picket firing.

POTTER's Investigating Committee continue their labors, and report from time to time the names of disloyal employes, together with the evidence on which the facts are based. Here the functions of the Committee end, and it then becomes the duty of the Department to act.

The Post-office Department has answered all the letters asking for information in regard to the New-York *Evening Day Book*, and all other newspapers excluded from the mails. It appears from the correspondence that not only Postmasters, but all other postal agents are prevented in any wise from aiding in their circulation.

Notwithstanding the explanation made by Mr. TASSARA, the Spanish Minister, to Mr. SEWARD, on Saturday, the reported Proclamation of the Captain-General of Cuba, concerning vessels carrying the rebel flag, occupies the attention of the State Department to-day.

FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

SKIRMISH AT DARNESTOWN.

THE REBELS REPULSED—BRILLIANT CONDUCT OF OUR TROOPS—THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 16.

The following official dispatch was received at Gen. McCLELLAN's head-quarters, to-day:

DARNESTOWN, Md., Sept. 15.

This afternoon at 3½ o'clock about 450 rebels attacked the extreme right of my pickets, about three miles above this place, opposite Pritchard's Mills. The affair was a spirited one, lasting about two hours. The enemy were driven from every house and breastwork they occupied. Eight or ten of them are said to be killed, and a number wounded. Our loss was one killed. Our victory was complete. The troops behaved admirably. Our cannon were indispensable, and rendered good service in this action.

(Signed) J. W. GEAREY,
Colonel Twenty-eighth Penn. Regiment.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

POINT OF ROCKS, Sunday, Sept. 15.

About 3 o'clock this afternoon a force of 500 rebels attacked a portion of the troops under Col. GEARY, stationed about three miles above Harper's Ferry. Col. GEARY commanded in person, and the fight lasted about two hours.

The enemy were driven from every house and breastwork, and no less than 75 of them are reported as killed and wounded.

Our loss is one killed and a few slightly wounded. Our troops behaved like veterans. Companies D, B and I, of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, and two companies of the Thirteenth Massachusetts, were engaged in the conflict.

During the fight a rebel was seen taking aim at Col. GEARY, when the Colonel grasped a rifle from a soldier and shot him on the spot. Our troops are in fine spirits.

ACTIVITY IN GEN. BANKS' DEPARTMENT.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Saturday, Sept. 14.

A quantity of cavalry arms and equipments, which were recently seized by some of the soldiers, at the house of Capt. JOHN L. DUFIEF, under the misapprehension that they were to be used to aid the rebel cause, have been ordered by Gen. BANKS to be restored, it appearing from good Union authorities that Mr. DUFIEF has always been an unflinching Unionist, and that they were issued by Gov. HICKS, to sustain the Union cause in this County. Capt. DUFIEF will return them to Gov. HICKS on their delivery.

There has apparently been increased activity in all departments of this division during the past week. There are numerous floating rumors that Gen. JOHNSTON has been greatly strengthened along the river line. On one occasion, a regiment of rebels came in full view of our pickets at or near the mouth of the Seneca River, but moved off before our batteries could be brought to bear upon them.

Col. BIDDLE, of the Pennsylvania First Rifle Regiment, has declined the commission of Brigadier, recently tendered him by the War Department, but still commands the First Brigade of Gen. BANKS' column. The cause of his declension he states to be that he stands pledged to his constituency in Philadelphia to represent their interests in Congress, and should he accept a commission from the United States, he would be compelled by the Constitution to resign his seat in Congress. He is, however, determined to expend his best energies in the field towards bringing the rebellion to a speedy and triumphant close.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Sept. 15,
via BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 16.

A party of fourteen contraband slaves escaped last night from near Sewall's Point, and came over to the fortress in a canoe. They represent that provisions are very scarce in Princess Anne County, and that there are some five hundred rebels at Sewall's Point. The force there is constantly changing.

The vessels composing the blockading fleet previous to the Hatteras Expedition, are again returning to Old Point.

The *St. Lawrence* has been off Savannah, but brings no news.

We learn from the Frenchman who deserted from the *Yorktown*, that she is actually iron-plated so as to protect her sides and upper machinery.

Miss DIX has spent the day at Old Point, and will proceed to-night Washington. She expresses herself as highly pleased with the condition of the Hygea Hospital, which is now under the direction of Dr. CUYLER.

Capt. DYER, of the Ordnance Department, has been transferred from Old Point to Springfield, Mass.

A NEW-YORK EDITOR SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

JAMES McMASTERS, editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, lately changed to the *Freeman's Appeal*, was arrested yesterday morning, by order of the Secretary of State, and taken down to Fort Lafayette. On being taken into custody by Deputy Marshal LEE, he became so belligerent that the officer was obliged to place handcuffs upon him. He was especially rabid against WM. H. SEWARD, whom he declared, if he ever had an opportunity he would "shoot as dead as a smelt." McMASTERS has long published the *Freeman's Journal*, a weekly Catholic paper, which he has conducted with such intemperate zeal as to bring discredit upon the religion which he professes, and to which he was a convert from Protestantism. Since the breaking out of the Southern rebellion, he has espoused the cause of the rebels with his customary zeal and recklessness, and has at length secured the "martyrdom" which he has long coveted.

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 16.

A letter from Surinam states that the privateer *Sumter* remained there August 21, destitute of coal and provisions, and that Capt. SEMMES had threatened to fire on the town unless he was supplied.

FROM GEN. DIX'S COLUMN.

MORE ARRESTS IN BALTIMORE.

THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 16.

The police are arresting the secession members of the Legislature as fast as they reach this city on their way to Frederick, so that there will be no quorum to-morrow, nearly three-fourths of the House being "Secesh," and it is presumed that they will be arrested. The arrests this evening are Messrs. DENNIS and HECKART, of the Senate, and MAXWELL, LANDING and RAISIN, of the House. There are now fifteen members of the House and three of the Senate to be arrested. Many of them cannot be found, and are said to have fled from the State.

MORE ARMS FOUND IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 16.

Three hundred muskets were found, to-day, buried in the rear of the Old Mud theatre, supposed to have been concealed by Marshal KANE's Police, after the 19th of April. They are all new weapons.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

THE PRISONERS OF STATE—REGIMENTS PASSING THOUGH THE CITY—SECESSION PLOTTINGS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 15, 1861.

The city remains quiet since the arrests of Thursday. It is rumored that the destination of the State prisoners from the City and County of Baltimore was not Fortress Monroe, but Fort Lafayette, and in the absence of positive information, and from other causes, it is quite probable the latter place will receive them.

WM. W. GLENN, Esq., proprietor of the *Exchange*, secession newspaper, was arrested last evening, and sent immediately to Fort McHenry.

Six regiments have arrived over the Northern Central and Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroads within the last twenty-four hours, and proceeded direct to Washington.

The arrests of Thursday were made entirely as a matter of safety and precaution. Had the Legislature been allowed to come together there is no doubt Maryland would have been voted out of the Union. Then would have followed bloodshed and violence in every quarter of the State. That this was proposed has long been known to Gen. DIX and others occupying civic-military positions in this city, and through them Government has been apprised of the plot. The proof they have been enabled, by a course of judicious inactivity and silence, to accumulate against the parties arrested, is irrefragible and overwhelming.

By this blow at the very root of the secession evil in this State, Maryland has been saved from ruin and bloodshed. Had the secession bill passed, people all over the State would instinctively have flown to arms, and many a hidden weapon would have been brought to light.

Whatever exigencies may arise about Baltimore, Gen. DIX is fully prepared to meet them. He has at his command a military force sufficient to crush out any rebellion which may assume a dangerous or threatening character.

The work of fortifying Federal Hill is being prosecuted with commendable zeal, and it is expected that the works will be completed within a month.

ARGUS.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

THE ENEMY REPULSED AT CHEAT MOUNTAIN PASS AND ELK WATER.

ELKWATER, Va., Monday, Sept. 16.

The body of Col. JOHN A. WASHINGTON was sent over to the enemy yesterday, under a flag of truce, and while on the way it was met by a similar flag coming from the enemy for the purpose of obtaining information as to his condition.

On the 12th inst., a detachment of three hundred men from the Fourteenth Indiana and Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Ohio Regiments, dispersed three Tennessee Regiments, under Gen. ANDERSON, on the west side of Cheat Mountain, completely routing them, killing eighty and obtaining most of their equipments. Our loss was eight killed. The enemy made an advance on Elk Water the same day with a force supposed to be 15,000, but was driven back by detachments of men from the Fifteenth Indiana, Third and Sixth Ohio Regiments, and shells from Loomis Battery. They have retired some eight or ten miles. A strong force of Arkansas, Tennessee and Virginia troops also threatened the east side of Cheat Mountain, but have not yet had a general engagement. A shell thrown from one of Loomis' guns two miles into the enemy's camp killed ten and wounded four.

The Thirteenth Indiana Regiment had a severe skirmish with superior numbers of the enemy on the 12th, and killed 10 or 12, with a trifling loss. As the enemy advanced on Elk Water the column was handsomely checked by a detachment of the Seventeenth Indiana. Lieut. MORRILL, of the Topographical Engineers, was taken prisoner by the rebels while on his way to Cheat Mountain.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 16.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette*, from Cnnaix Ferry, dated 14th, states that Gen. LEE resumed the attack along our whole line yesterday, at Cheat Mountain. After a long contest Gen. REYNOLDS fairly repulsed him with considerable rebel loss, and little or no loss on our side, owing to the fact that our troops fought behind intrenchments.

Gen. LEE has manifestly a large force but is alarmed lest Gen. ROSECRANS should come up in his rear. Our scouts returned to-day from a ten miles exploration towards Lewisburgh.

Col. McCOOK took 19 prisoners yesterday in an armed reconnoissance across the river.

CAMP SCOTT, Sunday, Sept. 15.

Gen. COX is here to-day, for an interview with Gen. ROSENCRANS. He has moved the main body of his Army from Gauley Bridge towards Lewisburgh. Gens. WISE and FLOYD are both retreating as fast as possible.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRIZE SCHOONER MARY WOOD, AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 16.

The schooner *Mary Wood*, from the West Indies, owned in North Carolina, arrived here, to-day, in charge of Prize-master NICHOLSON, the crew consisting principally of members of Gen. BUTLER's Naval Brigade. Her cargo is salt, sugar and molasses. She was captured at Cape Hatteras.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ADOPTION OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 16.

To-morrow will be celebrated in this city, as the Anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, by a parade of the Home Guards, an oration by Hon. GEO. M. DALLAS at Independence-square, and a general suspension of business.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS EN ROUTE.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Sept. 16.

The Forty-sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. KNIPE, left to-day for the seat of war, being the first instalment of the last requisition on Gov. CURTIN. The regimental colors were presented by Gov. CURTIN.

Ten additional regiments will be forwarded before the close of the week.

THE BLOCKADE AT GALVESTON, ETC.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 16.

The bark *Illinois*, LOVEJOY, from Boston, was at Vera Cruz on the 3d inst. discharging her cargo. She was to sail for Minititlan on the 7th.

A letter from Capt. LOVEJOY states that a schooner then in port had run the blockade at Galveston, and was bound back again with a cargo of coffee. The Captain of the schooner reported the greatest distress prevailing throughout Texas.

Late accounts from Minititlan reported a privateer, mounting four six-pounders, as having arrived at that port.

The *Illinois* is well armed, having three six-pounders, one of which is rifled.

GEN. FREMONT'S COLUMN.

ARREST OF FRANK BLAIR.

PROCLAMATION BY GEN. FREMONT.

Col. F. P. BLAIR, Jr., was ordered yesterday, by the Provost-Marshal, to report himself under arrest on a general charge of using disrespectful language, when attending superior officers.

With reference to the removal of Gen. FREMONT, the *Democrat*, this morning, holds the following language:

"The removal of Gen. FREMONT, we do not think, has been seriously considered by the Administration. Complaints have undoubtedly been made against him, and possibly charges preferred, which of course will be duly and properly investigated, but those proceedings we are now satisfied have never looked to a result so serious as his removal from this Department. His extraordinary energy and efficiency are too highly appreciated by the Government, and the man and his measures are too deeply seated in the affections of the people of the loyal States to admit the probabilities of any such event."

The *Republican* learns that Col. MARSHALL, when at Lexington, a few days ago, took possession of a quantity of property belonging to the State, including the books, papers and great seal of the State, which CLAIB. JACKSON took from Jefferson City. After the defeat of the State forces at Booneville by Gen. LYON, JACKSON publicly announced his intention to establish the capital at Lexington, claiming that he had full authority to do so. It may be that this programme has not been relinquished, and the present movement of Gen. PRICE, who doubtless is now in possession of Lexington, is with the view of planting the seat of Government there.

Whether the deposed Legislature, which adjourned in May last, to meet again to-day, will be ready to proceed to business, cannot be now ascertained.

Postmaster-General BLAIR and Quartermaster-General MEIGS left for Washington this morning.

It is understood that the precise charge on which Col. BLAIR was arrested is insubordination in communicating, while a military officer, with the authorities at Washington; making complaints against and using disrespectful language towards Gen. FREMONT, with a view of effecting his removal. It is stated that letters written by Col. BLAIR are now in possession of Gen. FREMONT.

The following letter, which will be published to-morrow, reveals the commission of Capt. KIDD, who arrived some days since with a flag of truce from the rebels at Camp Springfield.

HEAD-QUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Sept. 14, 1861.

Col. T. T. Taylor, Commanding at Springfield:

"SIR: Yours of the 8th inst., containing an erroneous construction of my proclamation of the 30th ult., has had my attention. I understand the object of your note to be to inquire whether it was my intention to shoot the wounded who might be made prisoners by the forces under my command. The following paragraph extracted from the proclamation, will be strictly enforced within the lines prescribed against the class of offenders, for whom it was intended; viz.

All persons who shall be taken with arms in their hands within these lines, shall be tried by court-martial, and if found guilty will be shot.

The lines are expressly declared to be those of the Army. In the military occupation of this State, you have wholly misapprehended the meaning of the proclamation. Without undertaking to determine the condition of any man engaged in this rebellion, I desire it to be clearly understood that the proclamation is intended distinctly to recognize the usual rights of an open enemy in the field, and to be in all respects strictly conformable with the usages of war. It is hardly necessary for me to say that it was not prepared with any purpose to ignore the ordinary rights of humanity with respect to the wounded men, or those who are humanely engaged in alleviating their sufferings.

(Signed,) J. C. FREMONT,
Major-Gen. Commanding.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Monday, Sept. 16.

A deserter from the rebel camp at Columbus, Ky., reports that on Friday last, the rebels numbering 10,000, under Gen. JOHNSTON, had marching orders. Their destination was Paducah. He also reports that JEFF. THOMPSON's forces are at Belmont, Mo.

The crew of the steamer *John Gault*, which was seized the Government a few days since at Paducah were released to-day.

A force of 800 infantry with 4 pieces of Capt. TAYLOR's Light Artillery, under the command of Col. OGLESBY, made a reconnoisance below Norfolk, Mo., on Saturday, and saw 300 rebels, who fled on the approach of our troops. All is quiet here and at Paducah.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, from Jefferson City 14th, says:

"You may prepare yourselves for stirring tidings during the present week. Gen. PRICE, reinforced by Gen. RAINS with 15,000 to 20,000 men, and CLAIB JACKSON in their midst to give a color of legality to their proceedings, is advancing upon our lines. Wherever he goes the Secessionists flock to meet him and are rapidly swelling his ranks. In the affair of the steamer *Sioux City*, at Glascon, a day or two since, ten rebels were seen to tumble out of their saddles from the effects of shots fired by the troops on the steamer.

Couriers just arrived from Georgetown announce that Gen. PARSONS, with 4,000 men, is posted just outside the town, to prevent the passage of reinforcements to Lexington.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, Sept. 16.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican* says that Gen. PRICE, at the head of fifteen or twenty thousand men, attacked Lexington on Thursday, but we have no particulars of the battle, nor do we know the result. The troops at Lexington are strongly intrenched.

Gen. POPE, at last accounts, was at Hampton, with 6,000 to 8,000 troops.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 16.

Monday night last, while a Government steamer, name unknown, was conveying a number of prisoners from Lexington to Fort Leavenworth, for better security, she broke her rudder between the Mill and Kansas City, and was obliged to land. Shortly after reaching shore, a company of Jackson County Secessionists seized the boat, releasing the prisoners, and secured some 40 National soldiers as captives.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. FREMONT.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 16.

The *Tribune* of this morning contains a severe article on the President's letter to Gen. FREMONT, saying it takes away the penalty of rebellion and leaves the war a mere scheme for mutual assassination.

The *Post*, an independent journal, also condemns the letter, saying it will have a bad effect in Missouri, and that backward steps now will lead to no good results.

THE ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN RAINS AND MONTGOMERY.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 16.

The Leavenworth papers of the 11th, give the following account of the late engagement between Gen. RAINS and Gen. MONTGOMERY.

On the 2d inst., 600 rebels under Gen. RAINS approached Fort Scott, and seized eighty mules belonging to the Government, killing the teamster. A messenger was dispatched to MONTGOMERY, who had 500 men. He pursued RAINS eleven miles, killing several of his men, when coming on the main body of the enemy, a battle commenced, the rebels having cannon and MONTGOMERY one howitzer only. The fight lasted two hours, when MONTGOMERY slowly retreated, keeping up a running fight until night-fall. The enemy's force is reported by prisoners at 2,000 to 3,000.

Twenty-three negroes have been declared free under Gen. FREMONT's proclamation, being the property of leading rebels.

Col. COOK with 1,800 Regulars, left Fort Laramie on the 3d inst. for Leavenworth.

THE LITTLE PLATTE BRIDGE DISASTER.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 16.

Among the killed by the Little Platte Bridge disaster, was BARCLAY COPPIE, of John Brown Raid notoriety, together with five or six men with him, *en route* to join MONTGOMERY's Kansas regiment.

GEN. STURGIS' EXPEDITION.

THE REASON WHY IT WAS NOT SUCCESSFUL—HOPES FOR THE FUTURE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MEXICO, Mo., Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1861.

I spoke in my last of the conflagration which had broken out and was raging all over Northern Missouri, which was swallowing up railroad trains and everything else combustible; and with a view to seeing this, I thought it better that your correspondent should look over the ground in person—hence the date of this letter.

Things had grown so serious in this portion of the State that Gen. FREMONT's attention was at length attracted to the evil; and, with a view to its prompt repression, he determined to send out a force that would be effectual, and that no means might be lacking for the complete success of the expedition, he placed it under command of Gen. STURGIS, the hero successor of the lamented LYON at the bloody gulches of Wilson's Creek.

Last Friday the Thirty-seventh Ohio, under Col. GROESBECK, and the Twenty-seventh Ohio, under Col. FOSTER, each comprising nine companies, a battery of six pieces of artillery, and two companies of cavalry, were marched to the levee, embarked upon several steamboats, and started for St. Charles—a point on the Missouri River intersected by the North Missouri Railroad. Saturday morning Gen. STURGIS, Capt. HAWKINS and your correspondent left St. Louis on a special train, to meet the command at the above place, and reached there in due time without startling adventure.

As we rode across the country, and saw how beautiful was nature; saw the arborescent prairie flowers with their holiday dresses of gorgeous yellow, the long grasses with their spires pointing to the serene azure above, the leaves of the cotton-wood trembling tenderly at the touch of the light-fingered winds, the wild grapevine hanging in graceful festoons from tree-top or twining within and around till it formed arbors and arborets whose every outline was a curve of beauty; saw the warm sun, and the blue sky bending so lovingly over all; saw everywhere above and below only beauty, quietness and love—I say, as we saw all this, it was hard to believe that through this and a thousand other such scenes, there rolled a tide of war, the bloodiest that ever stained this earth. The yellow petals of the prairie flower might be at any moment dyed with red blood spurting hot from the heart of a victim; the long grasses, with their pointing fingers, crushed beneath the heels of struggling foemen; the green arbors form a retreat, into which would crawl some wounded son or brother to gasp out his short life; the——but hang sentimentalizing; you probably would prefer facts.

Upon arriving at St. Charles we supposed that the troops would be disembarked aboard the cars, and ready to proceed immediately. This, however, did not actually happen—in fact, it lacked so much of it, that in order to fully complete it, it required till the next afternoon—a little over 26 hours. Finally, the two regiments of infantry were started, and about 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday, another train started, having on Capt. CONALD's Battery, two companies of infantry, under Major B. S. SPALDING, to protect the artillery, Gen. STURGIS and a few others.

We proceeded cautiously, as the country for miles was heavily timbered, the bridges and culverts plenty, and the probabilities of an attack not in the least wanting. The Missouri *Republican* on Saturday morning "came out" stating that an expedition was going up this road—stating just where it was going and for what purpose; what hour it might be expected, and winding up by advising everybody along the route to be good citizens—not to fire at the train from out the bushes—not to burn any bridges or culverts—in short not to be such naughty people as they have been. This issue of the paper went up the road 24 hours before we did, notifying everybody of our coming; and as to the good advice, *of course* that would be taken by the plastic and virtuous Secessionists along the route; the precise effect of course which the *Republican* intended. It is doubtless owing to the timely, well-meant and well-directed efforts of the *Republican* that we did get through without being fired at from the dark recesses of some piece of timber, or that we were not all tumbled into some chasm, bounded by stone piers on the sides, the blue sky above, and deep, sluggish waters below; or, it may be owing to the fact that we proceeded very slowly, examined carefully each bridge and culvert before crossing it, and had so disposed the artillery upon a number of open cars, that their single eye looked grimly in every direction, while the cannoneers stood every instant ready to sweep the country with grape shot. But it is not to be supposed that chivalrous Missourians cared anything for the danger presaged by these preparations—not they; but their chivalrous natures were touched by the earnest appeals of the *Republican*, and hence they sullenly let us alone.

Mexico, where we now are, may be said to be the heart of secession in Missouri. I do not think there is a man, woman, child or dog in it that is not a Secessionist to the fullest and worst meaning of the word. Even a mangy cur, whose acquaintance I made, rejoiced in the name of Beauregard,—although I must add that its owner, since our arrival, has rechristened it, and now it comes for its bone or wags its stumpy tale in response to the name of "Lincoln." Whether this will be received as the guarantee of the owner's change of sentiment and his entire loyalty to these United States, is more than I can tell,—*peutêtre!* Several other conversions have taken place, but none under circumstances so peculiar.

One reason of our stopping here is, that some fellows, who evidently didn't have the pleasure and benefits arising from a perusal of last Saturday's *Republican*, but yet who somehow learned of our approach, have burned the bridge at Sturgeon, a point some twelve or fifteen miles above this. Until that bridge is repaired, we shall stay here, or possibly we may strike across the country, and at some point or another run across "General" (MART) GREEN with his gallant forces. Our cavalry will be here this afternoon, and till then or to-morrow, no "forward movement" will take place.

I am free to confess that some of the inhabitants o this second Aztec town have some reason for their intense hatred of Union men and the Union cause. Several regiments have been stationed here before this, who, in some cases, have committed all manner of excesses upon the people. It is said, and believed here, that two citizens were shot down in cold blood by a party of Sepoys connected with HECKER's Regiment; while theft, abuse of peaceable citizens and the insulting of respectable women, were matters not merely of daily, but hourly occurrence. I, myself, yesterday, saw a party of five Teutons walk deliberately up to a closed building, and in presence of its owner, and in spite of his protestations, proceed to effect an entrance by prying off a shutter with a hatchet. Fortunately, an officer soon after made his appearance, and they were ignominiously driven away from their search for plunder and whisky. A great number of men of the same transatlantic origin have illy-defined notions of the differences between *meum* and *tuum*—in fact, they make it a point to steal everything that they can lay their hands on, regardless whether the owner be friend or foe. Fortunately for the decencies of our cause, and unfortunately for the gratification of these gentlemen's proclivities

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 16, 1861.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '62.....	95	10	Am. Ex. Bank.....	80
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	90⅛	15	Bank of the Repub.	85
6,000	U. S. 6s, 81, Reg.	90	5	Bank of S. N. Y....	80
13,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	80	5	Pac. Mail S. Co....	81¼
4,000	U. S. 5s, '65......	87	50	do............	81½
1,000	U. S. 6s, '67......	90	5	Del. & Hud. Ca.Co.	83½
12,500	Treas. 6 ℔c. 2 year.	98½	45	N. Y. Central R....	73
2,000	Ohio State 6s, '60.	89½	200	do............	73⅛
3,000	Ill. Canal Reg. bds.	80½	150	do............c	73
1,000	Michigan 6s......	82	200	Erie Railway....s30	25½
10,000	Georgia State 6s.	63½	200	do.........b30	25½
20,000	Missouri State 6s.	43½	25	Hudson River R...	33½
15,000	do.......b30	43⅞	25	do.........b60	33½
5,000	do.......s30	43½	50	do............	33¼
15,000	do..........	43⅝	12	Harlem. R. Pref'ed.	25
4,000	Virginia State 6s	52	25	M. S. & N. Ind. R..	13¼
1,000	Mo. 6s, Iss. to H. & St. Joseph R...	47½	10	Gal. & Chicago R..	69½
			100	do..........s3	69⅝
1,000	California St. 7s.	78½	20	Clev. & Tol. R.....	29¼
1,000	N. Y. Central 6s.	92	100	do............	29⅞
2,000	N. Y. Cen. Bds. '76, Con. Bonds...	100½	10	Chi. & R. Island R.	43½
			10	do............	42¼
3,000	Mich So. S.F. Bds	75½	50	do.........b60	43⅛
20	National Bank.....	88	20	Mil.&Pra.DuChi. R	18

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U.S. 6s,'81, Cou.	90¼	50	Harlem R..........	10½
500	Treas. 6 ℔c.2 Year	98⅜	200	Mich. Central R...	41½
4,000	do.........	98½	5	Panama Railroad...	111
1,000	do.........	98¼	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	65¾
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bds. '62.	83	50	Galena & Chi. R..s3	68⅞
2,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	43¼	100	do.........b60	67
20,000	Mo. St. 6s.......	43⅛	100	Clev. & Tol. R.....	29⅛
2,000	do.......b30	43¼	100	do.........b15	29⅞
1,000	Va. St. 6s........	51½	100	do.........b45	29⅛
5	Pacific M. S. Co....	81⅜	200	do.........[illegible]	29
600	N. Y. Cen. R......	72⅝	200	do............	29⅛
100	do.........b10	72⅞	300	Chi. & R'k Island R.	42½
5	do.........	72⅝	100	do.........s30	42⅜
100	do.........s10	72¼	100	do.........b30	42⅝
70	do.........	72⅝	200	Mil.&Pra.DuChienR	17⅜
30	Hudson R. R.......	33½	50	Mil.&Pr.DuCh.2dPf	51

Monday, Sept. 16—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the month of August, have at length been completed, and we are now enabled to bring up our tables to the close of that month, completing eight months of the calendar year 1861:

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, during the month of August, 1861, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct......	$3,359,695
In Dutiable Goods, bonded..................	2,660,457
In Free Goods..............................	1,816,224
Total Foreign Merchandise..................	$7,836,376
Against August, 1860.......................	25,798,104
Decrease this season.......................	$17,961,728

There was also entered during the month foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $1,049,552, against only $140,750 the same month last year. The amount of goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse is $2,614,652, or $45,805 less than went into bond during the month; so that the total amount of foreign goods actually marketed in August is $7,790,571, against $24,940,445 marketed same month last season.

The Exports from New-York for the month of August, 1861, were:

In Domestic Produce..................		$9,652,301
Foreign Goods reëxported.............		234,547
Specie...............................		3,600
Total clearances.....................		$9,890,448
Against August, 1860:		
In Domestic Produce..................	$8,012,814	
Foreign Goods reëxported.............	267,353	
Specie...............................	7,454,813	—15,734,980
Decrease of all Exports, August, 1861...		$5,844,532

We annex our usual summary by months of the Trade of the past eight months of the calendar year, comparing with the previous year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1861. From Jan. 1.	vs. 1860. From Jan. 1.
January..........	19,565,000	21,528,000
February.........	14,068,000	19,166,000
March............	12,658,000	23,495,000
April............	12,933,000	16,922,000
May..............	11,462,000	16,797,000
June.............	7,263,000	19,123,000
July.............	7,942,000	24,817,000
August...........	7,836,000	25,798,000
Total 8 months....	$93,727,000	$167,546,000
Foreign Specie....	33,956,000	892,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1861. From Jan. 1.	vs. 1860. From Jan. 1.
January..........	10,278,000	5,299,000
February.........	10,237,000	5,699,000
March............	10,581,000	6,999,000
April............	9,256,000	6,639,000
May..............	10,856,000	5,812,000
June.............	10,270,000	8,308,000
July.............	9,553,000	7,526,000
August...........	9,152,000	8,013,000
Total, 8 months....	$80,683,000	$54,355,000
Foreign reëxported.	5,823,000	5,452,000
Together..........	$96,506,000	$59,807,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1861 From Jan 1.	vs. 1860. From Jan. 1.
January..........	59,000	854,000
February.........	1,103,000	977,000
March............	302,000	2,382,000
April............	1,413,000	2,996,000
May..............	129,000	5,530,000
June.............	244,000	8,842,000
July.............	11,000	6,564,000
August...........	3,000	7,455,000
Total 8 months....	$3,264,000	$36,600,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—EIGHT MONTHS.

	1861. From Jan. 1.	1860. From Jan. 1.
Domestic Produce.......	$80,683,000	$54,350,500
Foreign Reëxported.....	5,823,000	5,452,000
Specie.................	3,264,000	38,600,000
Total..................	$89,770,000	$98,407,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1861. From Jan. 1.	vs. 1860. From Jan. 1.
January..........	2,059,202	3,899,166
February.........	2,528,736	3,378,043
March............	2,489,926	3,477,545
April............	1,643,261	2,444,267
May..............	979,145	2,466,462
June.............	885,062	2,724,193
July.............	2,069,590	4,504,066
August...........	1,558,824	4,496,243
Total 8 months.....	$14,213,746	$27,379,985

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1861.	From Jan. 1.	1860.	From Jan 1.
Jan. 3........	$1,445,385	Jan. 10........	$1,788,666
Jan. 13.......	1,446,219	Jan. 24........	1,700,582
Jan. 25.......	1,246,020	Feb. 10........	1,476,625
Feb. 3........	1,514,154	Feb. 26........	1,392,579
Feb. 12.......	1,052,313	Feb. 29........	382,504
Feb. 25.......	1,056,426	March 11......	1,198,711
March 5......	855,775	March 14.....	147,000
March 18.....	815,520	March 25.....	898,730
March 25.....	699,597	March 29.....	156,110
April 3.......	996,445	April 10......	1,146,211
April 12......	1,110,231	April 27......	1,455,338
April 24......	884,577	May 12........	1,251,177
May 4........	868,619	May 28........	1,510,703
May 10.......	755,102	June 13.......	1,385,652
May 25.......	354,115	June 26.......	1,541,580
June 2.......	373,211	July 12.......	1,514,884
June 12......	631,659	July 23.......	673,290
June 24......	1,007,196	Aug. 2........	988,678
July 4........	811,368	Aug. 13.......	1,003,381
July 15.......	1,244,000	Aug. 23.......	798,833
Aug. 2........	2,128,242	Total, 8 ms.	$22,490,292
Aug. 13.......	944,568		
Aug. 23.......	1,176,434		
Total, 8 ms.	$23,427,175		

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Sept. 14, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Sept. 7:

Decrease in Loans..........................	$3,097,779
Decrease in Specie.........................	4,357,818
Decrease in Circulation....................	97,961
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits...............	7,330,185

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement on Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Sept. 15, 1860.	Sept. 14, 1861.	Sept. 7, 1861.
Capital..........	$69,758,000	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans............	127,002,728	136,565,624	139,663,403
Specie...........	18,960,749	37,529,412	41,887,230
Circulation......	9,454,332	8,792,620	8,890,581
Gross Deposits..	101,117,627	122,696,005	128,934,210
Exchanged.......	24,257,872	15,935,159	14,843,149
Undrawn.........	76,859,755	106,760,876	114,091,061
In Sub-Treasury	5,636,367	14,293,222	18,094,990

The Stock Market was more than usually tame, and the transactions limited at the early Board. After the adjournment, the fresh advance in Exchange was used with some effect to depress prices, and the sales at the afternoon Board show a pretty general decline of a ¼@¾ ℔ cent. on Shares, and ⅛@½ ℔ cent. on Bonds, from the last rates of Saturday, the list through. Later in the afternoon there was a partial demand at about the figures of the last printed sales, and the market closed steadier:

Central..........	72⅞	Missouri..........	43½
Erie.............	25½	United States 6s, '81.	90¾
Rock Island......	42½	Treasury Notes....	98⅜
Toledo...........	29½	Tennessee.........	43½
Galena...........	69½	Pacific...........	81⅜

The Bank return results as the week's operations with the Government had previously indicated. These explain and render consistent with each other the changes shown in the various items of the return, thus:

Private depositors withdrew to lend to the Government, say............	$3,800,000
The Government drew for............	3,500,000
Total reduction of deposits.........	$7,300,000
Per contra:	
The Government paid off on Bank Loan..........	3,000,000
Reducing net loss of Specie to..........	$4,300,000

We make this explanation because it was assumed on the Street this afternoon that the heavy reduction of Deposits was owing in good part, to some other cause, such as the transmission of Money to Europe, and hence the rise in Exchange. But such could not have been the case without the Exchange drawn had been immediately covered by the shipment of Specie, which we know was not the case. The fact is that the bulk of the demand for Bills on London for a few days past, causing the rise to 108¾@109 ℔ cent., came from Baltimore. And if the Baltimore balance in New-York is drawn down by the operation, the balances of the Bankers here who furnished the bills are necessarily increased in the same proportion until they have sent the money out of the City. It is not unlikely that a good deal of Southern Money was left in the Baltimore Banks, and by the latter deposited here, until the recent action of the Government in purging that City of treason and secession. The funds in question now go to London, to which there is not the slightest objection of loyal people here, whether the transfer is made in distrust of Maryland or New-York. The country was never abler to pay over the Money, and never in a more determined spirit to do without its use, whether ready to spare it or not. The same operation was gone through with, in reference to most of the direct Southern Bank balances in this City, three months ago, upon the mere suspicion that the District-Attorney might confiscate or otherwise interfere with them. The fact was then generally known to our Banking circles, and no one complained, although several millions were said to have been transferred. The same indifference will attend the present less important transfer of the Southern balances in Baltimore, through New-York to London. The Banks of that City either have the Money here or will send it in Gold to pay for the Bills—and the obligation once canceled, there is an end of the matter. The assured loyalty of Baltimore, because of which secession depositors withdraw their Money, is worth more to this country and Government than tenfold such balances.

An order for Baltimore account for £100,000 on London appeared in the Exchange market today, and was filled at 108½ ℔ cent. This demand caused a further advance for the Boston mail to 108¾@109 ℔ cent. The other Foreign Exchanges were advanced accordingly, and our quotations this afternoon are as follows:

London—60 Days' Sight..............108⅝ per cent.
3 Days' Sight..............109⅝ per cent.
Paris—60 Days' Sight per Dollar....5f.26¼c.
3 Days' Sight per Dollar....5f.22½c.
Amsterdam—60 Days' Sight per Guilder..40¾ cents.
Hamburg—60 Days' Sight per Marc Banco 35¾ cents.
Frankfort—60 Days' Sight per Florin...40¾ cents.
Bremen—60 Days' Sight per Rix Dollar.77 ¾ cents.

No change is observable in the Money market to-day. Among the stock Brokers, money at call is quoted rather easier than on Saturday, at 6 ℔ cent. The Discount Brokers quote 7 ℔ cent. on prime paper, 60@90 days. The *City of Manchester* delivered the following gold from England:

E. Butterfield & Co..	£30,000	F. Marquez..........	£162
Bank of Commerce....	1,765	G. W. Preuss........	2,500
B. Berend & Co......	11,000	Schuchard & Gebhard	29,000
W. P. Converse......	296	Wm. Uttley..........	700
F. F. Dufais........	2,000	L.Von Hoffman & Co.	10,000
Lyles, Polhamus & Co	400		
Total...............			£87,823

The popular subscription to the New Loan amounted to about half a million of dollars at the Sub-Treasury Office, which is more than equal to last Monday, although the Country agencies for these subscriptions are now dividing with the City, to a very material extent.

The following were the bids for the City Bank Shares, which were less affected by the dullness of the day than the Railways:

Manhattan..............	114	American Exchange.....	80
Mechanics..............	90	Pacific................	96
America................	95	Bank of the Republic..	85
City...................	100	Metropolitan..........	85
Phoenix................	85	Shoe & Leather........	80
Tradesmen..............	92½	Corn Exchange.........	78½
Fulton.................	110	Continental...........	66
National...............	88	St. Nicholas..........	65
Merchants Exchange.....	80	Marine................	70
Seventh Ward...........	115	New-York County.......	80
State of New-York......	78	Importers & Traders...	78
Broadway...............	113	Park..................	88
Commerce...............	78		

The bidding for the Railway Mortgages was as follows:

N. Y. Central sixes.....	92	Mich. So. 7 ℔c. firsts..	81
N. Y. Cent. sevens,'64.	101	N. Indiana firsts.......	81
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '76.	100	M.So.& N.Ind.S.F.7℔c.	75
N. Y. C. 7s, convert.'76.	100½	Pac.R.7s,guar'd by Mo.	38
Erie firsts, '68.........	102½	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔c., '75.....	92
Erie seconds, '59.......	98½	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℔c.	50
Erie thirds, '83........	83½	T. H. & A. sec., 8 ℔ c.	18
Hudson firsts '69........	103	L. C. & Mil. L. G. B's..	11
Hudson seconds, s. f.,'85	96	Chi. & N. W. S. F.......	83
Hudson thirds, '75......	79	Gal. & Chi. firsts......	97
Hudson convert., '67....	70	Gal. & Chi. seconds.....	95
Harlem firsts, '69-73...	94	Chicago and R. I. firsts	93½
Harlem seconds, '64.....	90	L. E. & Wabash firsts..	65
Harlem thirds, '68......	70	L. E. & Wabash sec's...	30
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c....	92	Clev. & Tol. firsts, S.F.	73½
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c., '69-72	88	Mil. & P.du Ch.seconds	51
Mich.Cen. N.F. 8 ℔c.'82	97½	Ohio War Loan, N. Y..	87

The business at the Sub-Treasury, to-day, was as follows:

Total Receipts..........................	$1,604,731 46
Total Payments..........................	3,831,923 47
Total Balance...........................	12,266,030 81

Included in the receipts were $480,000 for Treasury Notes, and $10,000 for Customs.

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of—

August, 1861..........................	$418,674 58
Earnings, August, 1861................	477,883 34
Decrease..............................	$59,208 76

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Sept. 14.	Loans. Sept. 7.	Specie. Sept. 14.	Specie. Sept. 7.
Bk. of New-York.	4,931,470	5,212,897	1,535,286	1,599,993
Manhattan Co....	5,362,251	5,470,509	1,399,616	1,837,024
Merchants' Bank.	5,313,881	5,447,876	1,385,087	1,916,354
Mechanics' Bank.	4,220,316	4,258,254	1,045,952	1,175,699
Union Bank......	2,738,239	2,906,406	595,836	708,568
Bank of America.	6,290,846	6,182,311	3,201,894	3,933,583
Phenix Bank.....	4,001,681	3,991,734	1,628,817	1,916,878
City Bank.......	2,567,188	2,647,060	1,136,146	1,192,458
Tradesmen's Bank	1,961,373	2,011,354	195,713	1,202,927
Fulton Bank.....	1,395,008	1,351,065	1,016,854	1,180,525
Chemical Bank...	1,888,955	1,891,402	2,879,893	2,985,796
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,078,748	2,137,308	398,922	475,835
National Bank...	2,410,028	2,454,876	710,774	819,604
Butch.& Drov. Bk	1,849,490	1,881,067	247,308	344,239
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	1,000,754	1,019,618	343,579	378,795
Greenwich Bank.	525,044	559,544	400,706	386,707
Leather Man. Bk.	1,862,288	1,892,568	411,301	489,165
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,139,183	1,157,410	493,217	509,385
Bk. St. New-York	3,997,120	4,004,953	1,354,208	1,418,865
Am. Exchange Bk.	8,328,486	8,736,190	2,153,052	2,498,704
Bk. of Commerce.	15,295,486	16,241,215	2,894,566	2,560,089
Broadway Bank..	3,006,563	3,060,797	538,411	603,889
Ocean Bank......	2,065,400	1,879,996	458,294	531,415
Mercantile Bank.	2,710,097	2,674,818	752,420	932,595
Pacific Bank....	1,079,409	1,102,779	285,323	265,129
Bank of Republic.	3,943,053	3,978,757	912,106	995,291
Chatham Bank....	852,967	820,585	124,036	198,033
People's Bank...	747,333	753,635	150,035	179,426
Bank of N. Am...	2,099,697	2,092,602	449,825	450,416
Hanover Bank....	1,900,993	1,900,798	209,163	207,798
Irving Bank.....	913,036	931,694	160,064	154,841
Metropolitan Bk..	7,710,280	7,914,006	2,042,033	2,276,319
Citizen's Bank..	833,201	868,074	182,936	175,372
Nassau Bank.....	1,864,161	1,960,943	615,285	714,527
Market Bank.....	1,719,958	1,774,414	348,599	404,832
St. Nicholas Bank.	1,298,706	1,343,965	166,473	117,052
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,695,490	2,865,189	306,140	241,423
Corn Exch. Bank.	2,030,585	2,097,809	293,528	297,791
Continental Bank	3,402,829	3,466,775	415,381	587,220
Bk. of Comm'lth.	1,176,104	1,245,821	130,868	156,452
Oriental Bank...	588,576	596,317	102,848	120,814
Marine Bank.....	857,533	879,528	184,736	177,806
Atlantic Bank...	677,088	689,881	76,538	83,738
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,655,340	2,764,151	463,343	400,345
Park Bank.......	5,560,190	5,491,836	1,864,183	2,150,091
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	964,604	977,816	127,943	236,894
Grocer's Bank...	591,393	606,543	117,641	123,260
North River Bank	683,109	707,686	113,653	107,964
East River Bank.	379,482	401,966	66,402	62,529
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	882,021	925,727	132,869	136,923
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	349,338	347,620	70,864	75,301
N.Y. Exch. Bank.	293,749	312,362	26,035	24,778
Bull's Head Bank	423,917	422,917	68,578	68,668
N.Y. County Bank	240,708	240,326	130,687	137,305
Total..........	136,565,624	139,663,403	37,529,412	41,887,230
	Decrease....	$3,097,779	Decrease....	$4,357,818

Banks.	Circulation. Sept. 14.	Circulation. Sept. 7.	Deposits—Net. Sept. 14.	Deposits—Net. Sept. 7.
Bk. of New-York.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,127,214
Manhattan Co...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank.	188,726	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank.......	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton Bank.....	[illegible]	195,145	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical Bank...	416,658	424,690	4,252,877	[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bk.	113,154	109,301	1,249,238	[illegible]
National Bank...	121,677	120,485	1,677,719	[illegible]
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	290,597	296,257	1,350,865	[illegible]
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	160,293	159,355	1,045,091	[illegible]
Greenwich Bank.	153,632	155,551	591,389	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway Bank..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean Bank.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Bank.	23,386	25,038	2,333,403	[illegible]
Pacific Bank....	161,742	167,752	958,156	974,617
Bank of Republic.	217,931	212,134	2,972,237	3,042,153
Chatham Bank...	98,358	97,277	551,876	610,714
People's Bank...	94,369	94,543	607,061	641,077
Bank of N. Am..	93,960	95,427	1,555,264	1,547,271
Hanover Bank...	91,129	88,297	1,044,861	1,067,637
Irving Bank.....	118,182	115,333	690,182	713,119
Metropolitan Bk..	257,498	265,618	5,913,322	6,341,469
Citizen's Bank..	145,185	146,229	702,892	729,141
Nassau Bank....	147,621	148,888	1,477,809	1,567,407
Market Bank....	178,675	182,287	1,209,586	1,351,459
St. Nicholas Bank	84,667	86,403	752,536	778,592
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	234,105	246,485	1,624,055	1,684,147
Corn Exch. Bank.	154,355	150,630	1,277,137	1,413,041
Continental Bank	207,870	202,724	1,789,180	1,976,894
Bk. of Comm'lth	270,718	276,039	850,568	922,464
Oriental Bank....	100,962	102,905	496,466	506,723
Marine Bank.....	162,189	158,238	698,974	722,877
Atlantic Bank...	95,510	97,890	378,176	413,408
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	194,894	194,082	1,800,900	1,825,089
Park Bank......	221,846	230,533	5,534,649	5,733,450
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	85,774	85,904	717,886	812,427
Grocers' Bank...	49,400	50,628	435,465	462,710
North River Bank	70,575	71,789	517,016	540,890
East River Bank.	96,833	99,340	311,968	314,348
Manuf.& Mer.Bk.	120,584	124,953	575,560	604,440
N.Y.DryDock Co.	123,585	124,591	192,396	167,700
N.Y. Exch. Bank.	81,354	78,354	233,997	254,579
Bull's Head Bank	132,576	132,905	372,624	367,893
N.Y.County Bank	62,511	63,016	285,720	295,066
Total...........	6,794,620	[illegible]	106,760,876	114,091,061
	Decrease.....	$97,961	Decrease...	$7,330,185

LAW REPORTS.

PRIVATEERING AND ITS INCIDENTS.

Decision of Judge Shipman in the Case of the Brig Cuba.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SEPT. 14.

Daniel J. Strout vs. The Brig Cuba and Cargo.—The facts, as they appear in the proofs in this case, are substantially as follows:

The American brig *Cuba*, on the 2d of July, 1861, sailed from Trinidad, bound to London, with a cargo of sugar and molasses. Her officers and crew consisted of Capt. Daniel J. Strout; chief mate, James Babbidge; second mate, John Carroll; cook, Thomas Oliver; and John Carter, Charles Gasmer and John Perry, seamen. Nothing unusual or important occurred on the voyage until early in the morning of the 4th of July, when a steamer was discovered bearing down for the brig. The steamer had the American flag flying, but proved to be the so-called privateer *Sumter*. She soon neared the brig, fired a shot across her bows, and ordered her to heave to. The brig immediately came to, and was boarded by a body of men from the steamer, armed with cutlasses and heavy Navy revolvers. The leader of the boarding crew ordered the captain of the brig to go on board of the steamer, and take his papers. He did so, and on reaching the cabin of the steamer, was introduced to one Semmes, who was alleged to be the commander of the Confederate steamer *Sumter*. This person examined the captain's papers, and tore them all up, except the register, which he kept. After inquiring to whom the cargo belonged, he announced to Capt. Strout that he and his crew were prisoners of war.

After some conversation between Semmes and his confederates, in which the disposition of the brig was discussed, and the proposition to send her, in charge of a prize-crew, into Vera Cruz was negatived, Semmes informed Capt. Strout that he should take her in tow, carry her into Cienfuegos, and sell the cargo and burn the brig. Capt. Strout was then ordered on board of his vessel, accompanied by five men from the steamer, one of whom was called a prize-master, two were marines and two sailors. The steamer then took the *Cuba*, together with the *Machias*, another vessel captured that morning, in tow and started for Cienfuegos. This was about 11 o'clock A. M.

They continued in tow till 4 A. M. next morning, when the hawser of the *Machias* parted and she went adrift; but the fact was not discovered on board the steamer till about an hour and a half after the occurrence. When it was found out that the *Machias* was gone orders were given by those on board the steamer for the *Cuba* to let go her hawser and make all sail till the *Sumter* came up again. The latter then left in pursuit of the *Machias*, and after finding her, returned to the *Cuba*. By this time the sea was running so high that she could not fasten again to the *Cuba*, and Semmes gave orders to the prize-master to take them into Cienfuegos.

The brig stood for the last named port. The prize crew were heavily armed with cutlasses and revolvers, and the crew of the *Cuba*, being unarmed, were permitted to have the liberty of the deck, and were required to assist in sailing the vessel.

Capt. Strout, who seems to have early formed the idea of baffling the enterprise of his captors, and, if possible, of retaking his vessel, privately told his mates, and the others of his men who took their turn at the wheel, to let her fall off on her tacks as much as possible, and not attract the notice of the prize crew. This was so successfully done, that on the third day after they had parted company with the *Sumter*, they were twenty miles further off from the port to which they were ordered, than they were when they left the steamer.

About this time the prize-master appears to have become somewhat suspicious of Capt. Strout and his mates, and at the same time a little more distrustful of his own seamanship. He called Capt. Strout and his mates aft, and asked them to assist him in navigating the brig into Fernandina, Florida; at the same time assuring him that if he gave any more orders, or his men refused to work, he would shoot him. Capt. S. promised to assist the prize-master through the Straits of Florida with the brig, and immediately put her before the wind, the prize-master giving the course. This was the third day after the capture.

On the next day, the 8th of July, and the fourth day after the capture, Capt. Strout and his crew having come to some general understanding to retake the brig, obtained complete possession of her in the following manner: the Captain discovered that the prize-master was asleep on the after-house, and immediately, with his mates and steward, went to securing the arms. They succeeded in obtaining possession of all, or nearly all of the weapons. At this time, there were two of the prize-crew, beside the master, asleep, one, a marine, lying alongside the after hatch. The other marine was lying on deck, alongside the boat, with his head on a revolver wrapped up in a jacket for a pillow, reading. Capt. Strout appears to have secured the other arms without the observation of any of the prize-crew, and immediately approached this marine, and jerked the pistol from under his head, demanding his surrender. He yielded at once. But several of the prize crew at this moment discovered that something was in the wind, and went for their arms, and finding them gone, two of them drew their sheath-knives, one seized the axe, and all rushed aft, whither Capt. Strout had gone with the pistol he had just taken from the marine. The rush aft awoke the prize-master. The mainsail was at this time down, and lying upon the boom; and the prize-crew gathered on one side of it, and Capt. Strout and his crew on the other. The mates of the latter and the cook were armed with revolvers, and one of the men with a cutlass. Capt. Strout had a heaver. The prize-crew had no arms except the two sheath-knives and the axe.

One of the prize-crew attempted to jump over the mainsail, when Capt. Strout struck him with the heaver, and staggered him. He then ordered his mate to fire on them if they moved. They were then ordered by Capt. Strout to surrender, and they made no further resistance but went forward, followed up by the Captain and his crew.

Capt. Strout had but two pairs of irons, one of which he put on the prize-master, and the other on the most dangerous of the sailors. The rest were tied with marline.

These occurrences were all on the 8th. On the same day they fell in with the brig *Costa Rica*, which took off two of the sailors of the prize crew, and the *Cuba* then set sail for New-York.

Nothing else of importance occurred until the 13th or 14th of July, when the prize-master (whose irons had been taken off at his urgent entreaty) repossessed himself of a pistol, and went into the maintop. He then called to Capt. Strout, and told him he wanted to speak with him and all his crew. The Captain asked him what he wanted. He asked Capt. Strout if he intended to carry him to New-York. He replied that he did. The prize-master then said, "You wont carry me alive." Captain S. replied, "Then I will carry you dead." Capt. Strout immediately started below for a pistol, when the prize-master called out, and threatened to shoot him if he went below. The Captain then jumped below, got a pistol, and fired two shots at the prize-master, who still remained in the top, one of which took effect in his arm, and the other struck near his head, in the main cross-trees. He then took him, dressed his wound, and put him in the after cabin under lock and key, and kept a guard over him until they reached New-York, where the vessel arrived with all her crew and cargo safe, and her three prisoners, on the 21st of July.

The brig *Cuba* was owned at this time by parties in Boston and Maine, and by Capt. Strout. The latter owned one-sixteenth of her, having bought and paid for her, but never had any bill of sale of his portion.

The other owners of the brig make no objection to an allowance of salvage, for which this libel is filed.

There is an appearance, however, for and on behalf of foreign underwriters of the cargo, who have filed their claim, and insist:

1. That if salvage is allowed, (and they do not seriously contest the claim of the mates and seamen of the *Cuba* to some salvage compensation,) that allowance should not be one-half, as claimed by the libelants, and should not exceed one-eighth, or at most one-sixth.

2. That if salvage is allowed, no part of it can be adjudged to the Captain, *because he was part owner of the brig*; and that, from whatever sum should be decreed by the Court, as salvage on the cargo, there should be deducted an amount equal to that to which the Captain would have been entitled were his right not barred by his ownership.

Let us, before examining these two main propositions and the arguments urged in support of them, look for a moment at the grounds, if any exist, upon which salvage at all can be given in this case.

Nearly all the answers that have been given to the often difficult question, "Who may be salvors?" have been clothed in the language of Lord Stowell's definition. He defines a salvor to be "A person who, without any particular relation to a ship in distress, proffers useful service, and gives it as a volunteer adventurer, without any preëxisting covenant that connected him with the duty of employing himself for the preservation of that ship." Correctly understood, the accuracy of this definition will receive general assent. And it follows, of course, from it, that as a general rule no one, neither master, nor pilot, nor officer, nor seaman, nor passenger, can ever be entitled to salvage for services rendered their own ship in distress, *so long as they are discharging those duties only which their relations to that ship impose upon them*. Their duties vary, of course, according to their several relations. The duties of the master take a wider range than those of mates, and those of the mates wider than those of the seamen, while the duties of the passenger are much narrower than either. But even the latter is bound to assist in saving or relieving the ship; and so long as the services which he may render *are within the line of his duty*, he can claim no salvage compensation therefor. Let us glance here at some of the duties which do, and some which do not, devolve on a passenger on board of a ship in distress,—as correct views here will shed light on our path through the other branches of the discussion.

The passenger is bound, when the ship is in danger, to render all ordinary assistance in his power; to relieve an exhausted seaman at that post of duty in which he is competent to stand; and to perform any service that he may be able, without prolonging or increasing his danger. But clearly he is not bound to remain by the ship to the peril of his life, when he has an opportunity to escape; nor to go to the masthead in a storm, when he is not competent to the task; nor to assume the command and navigation of the ship in case the master is disabled. If a passenger does render these extraordinary services, entirely outside and beyond the scope of his duty, and such services substantially contribute to the saving of the ship and cargo, then he is entitled to some salvage compensation. (The *Branston*, 2 Hagg; 3 ibid, the *Salacia*, 269; Newman *vs.* Walters, 3 Bos. & Pull., 269.)

We naturally come now to inquire into the duties of the master, officers and crew of a ship in distress; and upon a right view of these depends mainly the result of the case before us.

The rules of maritime law, founded upon solid considerations, have carefully and rigorously bound up the interests of the mariner with the destiny of the ship committed to his care. His right to wages generally depends upon the ship's carrying freight, and her success in carrying freight depends upon her safety. When ship and cargo are lost by a peril of the sea, his right to wages perishes with them. And no exertions, however hazardous, painful or long continued, when performed in the line of duty which the law draws from his contract, can entitle him to any compensation therefor. But there are limits even to a sailor's duty to his ship—points beyond which the obligations which his contract imposes upon him cease to operate, and at which that contract is suspended or extinguished in judgment of law. In enumerating a few circumstances which operate to suspend or extinguish the contract of seamen, I shall confine myself to that class of cases which are germane to the one under consideration.

1. I regard it as well settled doctrine, that capture by a belligerent suspends, if it does not terminate the contract which binds a seaman to his ship. (The *Harmony*, 1 Pet. Ad. 70; Phillips *vs.* McCall, 4 Wash. C. C. R., 145. The *Friends*, 4 C. Rob. The *Governor Raffles*, 2 Dods. 17, 18. The *Florence*, 20 Eng. Law and Eq. R., 609.) Some of these authorities hold the contract of the mariner in case of capture, to be dissolved and terminated; others regard it as only suspended. In the view I take of this case, this distinction is not of a controlling character. It makes no difference whether the capture is by a public or private armed vessel of the belligerent power, so far as its effect on the contract of the officers and crew is concerned.

2. It appears now to be settled law, that capture by pirates equally suspends or extinguishes the contract of the mariner. That eminent Admiralty Judge, Dr. Lushington, has recently stated his views of the effect of such a capture, and as his reflections are pertinent in several aspects of the present case, I quote them at some length. In the case of the *Florence*, decided in 1853, (20, Eng. Law and Eq. R., 609,) he remarks: "The contract is for services of the mariner as mariner during a given voyage; the services are not defined in the contract; the duration is for a voyage or voyages, and sometimes for a specified time. In some special cases provision is made for the termination of the contract, on the occurrence of other circumstances, as the sale of the ship, or the impossibility of getting a cargo. The services, though not defined in writing, are so by usage; and so is the duration of them in some cases, as in the case of shipwreck, capture, &c. In shipwreck the contract continues so long as a plank can be saved. By capture certainly, if there be no recapture, the contract is at once put an end to, and this, I apprehend, whether by an enemy or by *pirates*. And here I may observe that by their calling mariners are bound to incur a certain degree of danger, whether it proceeds from an enemy, or from pirates, or from the tempestuous state of the elements; but there is a limit to the risk to which any seaman is bound to expose himself. Human life is more valuable in the sight of God and man than any property, and if it should so happen that the choice should be between them, there can be no doubt as to which should prevail."

But whether a mere piratical capture, strictly speaking, suspends or dissolves the mariner's contract, in judgment of law or not, is immaterial in the present inquiry, owing to the peculiar and novel circumstances which surround this case. Clearly, this capture suspended the contract, unless the duty of *rescuing* the *Cuba* from the hands of these armed men rose out of the obligations of that contract, and was binding upon her officers and crew. Now, what might be the duty of mariners in resisting an attack upon their vessel or rescuing her from a capture by ordinary pirates, those solitary rovers of the sea, who are not only unsupported by confederates, but are under the ban and outlawry of every civilized nation, and are liable to be seized by any and every vessel, public or private, that floats on the sea, and condemned to death by the courts of all nations, I will not stop here to inquire. The duty of the mariners on board of this brig is to be tested by the peculiar circumstances under which they were placed. And it makes no difference so far as the present question is concerned, whether in the eye of the criminal law of the United States the captors of the *Cuba* are regarded as pirates or not. That question has no connection with the one under consideration. I am here considering only the single question of the obligations of the crew of the *Cuba*, under their contract as mariners. The steamer which captured this brig was not a solitary sea robber, acting without concert, or any considerable support, but one of a number of marauders which infest the seas in that quarter, having a common end in the plunder of American vessels, and acting under a common pretended authority.

She was treated as a belligerent cruiser by one powerful nation, or, at least, held not to be a mere piratical craft, whose crew could be seized and put to death by the Courts of that nation. When this brave young Captain rescued his brig from the armed crew which the *Sumter* had put on board of him, she was in the vicinity where he might naturally fear that the very next vessel he should meet would attack and recapture him, and though in sight of a fleet of war-vessels of one of the most powerful nations on the globe, no assistance would be rendered him. She was in the neighborhood of a coast, too, where the inhabitants, for many hundred miles, were in sympathy with the captors, and who, if he had applied to them for assistance, would not only have refused it, but would have restored him and his crew, with the brig and cargo, to those from whom he had rescued her. I am decidedly of the opinion that, under such circumstances, no Court, in view of the authorities I have already cited, would hold that it was the duty of Capt. Strout and his crew, arising out of their contract as mariners, to rescue this brig from the prize-crew. If it was not, then their contract was, at least, suspended by the capture.

The next inquiry is, Are the captain and his crew entitled to salvage for the *rescue*?

Passing for the moment the question as to the effect of Capt. Strout's ownership of one-sixteenth of the brig on his individual claim to salvage, I will briefly consider the general question.

In the case of the *Maria Jane*, (1 Eng. Law and Eq. R., 661,) the test of the right of a crew to salvage is held to be "whether the service be within the contract or not."

In the case of the *Florence*, already cited, (20 Eng. Law and Eq. R., 611,) it is asked: "Then if the mariner's contract be at an end, may he not be a salvor? He then becomes precisely in the situation which belongs to a salvor, according to Lord Stowell's description in the *Neptune*. (1 Hagg. 227.) Why should he not be? Why should the owners of ships be deprived of such possible services, or the mariner of such possible reward?" This latter was the case of services rendered by mariners to their own ship after she had been abandoned. And the authorities generally hold that *rescue*, as well as recapture, confers the right to salvage, at least so far as recapture and rescue from *belligerents* are concerned, and also recapture from pirates. There is an intimation in a respectable modern author, (*Marvin on Wreck and Salvage*, sec. 157,) that *rescue* from *pirates* confers upon the crew no right to salvage. The author does not state the point with any positiveness, but simply remarks that "it is probable that such a claim would be denied." He cites no authority except articles 35, 36 and 37 of the "Laws of the Hanse Towns," and a glance at these articles will show that they have no significance in the present state of the mariner's relation to his ship in the eye of the law. It is true, that those early laws required him to resist the attacks of sea-rovers, and at the same time required that his wounds should be cared for at the expense of the ship and cargo by general average, and if he was disabled for life he should be supported as long as he lived in the same manner.

But this point is not important. I have no doubt but a rescue from pirates merely entitles the rescuers to salvage; but if I had a doubt on this point, it could not affect the result of this case, as I hold that under its peculiar circumstances, the *rescue*, so far as the merit of Capt. Strout and his crew are concerned, is equivalent to a rescue from belligerents; and holding that their captors were pirates in the eye of the criminal law of the United States would not change the aspect of this case.

The conclusion then is, that the services which Capt. Strout and his crew rendered in this rescue of the brig and her cargo were not within their contract, but were voluntary and spontaneous, and are entitled to salvage compensation.

They were services not required by their contract as mariners, but were wholly beyond the line of their duty. They voluntarily periled their lives for the benefit of the owners of this brig and cargo, and are entitled, upon every just principle, to compensation. And if we were called upon to analyze motives in such a case, we should find the devotion of these mariners to this brig and cargo, sprung almost wholly from a single regard to the interests of the owners, unmingled with the instinct of self-preservation, which must always actuate rescuers from mere pirates. Their lives were probably safe so long as they submitted to their capture. They should be rewarded for the voluntary peril they have incurred.

It is proper that I should state here, that no captious or technical objections have been raised on this trial to the right to salvage generally, by the mates and crew, although that right has not been expressly admitted; but counsel acting for foreign, and, in a measure, unknown parties, have interposed a legal objection to the recovery of salvage by the captain, on the ground that he was an owner of one-sixteenth of the brig salved. This was a proper question to raise, and was pressed with great ability and ingenuity. The question does not seem to have been met in this direct form, by any decided case to which my attention has been called, nor have I, after a somewhat diligent examination, been able to find one that decides the precise point.

It is urged that Capt. Strout would be excluded from salvage in the brig by the general rule of law that a joint owner or copartner can never charge the joint property for extraordinary services rendered in its behalf.

It is not important to settle this naked point in this case, inasmuch as the coowners of the brig interpose no objection to any award of salvage which the Court may think it just and proper to make to the Captain. But as the point arises I will examine it briefly.

It is doubtful whether Courts of Admiralty apply the general rule above cited very rigidly to salvage cases. In the case of the ship *Holder Borden*, tried in the District Court of Massachusetts, in 1857, and reported in Judge Sprague's Decisions, p. 144, the doctrine that a master of a vessel and his crew might recover salvage out of property salved by them, and in which they were joint owners with other parties, is distinctly held. It is also held in that case that the owner of a vessel as *owner*, is entitled to salvage for services rendered by his vessel in saving property in which such owner has a joint interest with others. The salvage services rendered in that case were rendered in behalf of a lot of oil, part of the cargo of the wrecked ship *Holder Borden*, and which belonged jointly to the owners of the *Borden* and to her officers and crew. The salvage services were rendered by the latter,—the shipwrecked mariners of the *Borden*. A part of the services were rendered by the crew (including the master of the *Borden*) on board the brig *Delaware*, and the latter was owned by Nathan Durfee, who was also joint owner with the salvors and the owners of the *Borden*, in the property saved. Durfee, as owner of the *Delaware*, and the master and the crew of the *Borden*, were decreed salvage.

But this objection is leveled mainly at the claim of Capt. Sprout to salvage on the *cargo* of the *Cuba*; and the case of the *Maria Jane* (1 Eng. Law and Eq., 658) is cited. That was a very peculiar case, and although a remark of the Judge would seem to favor the objection set up in this case now before us, yet I do not think the decision itself is to be so understood. The Judge remarked that the peculiarity of the case distinguished it from all that had gone before it, and I do not think it closely resembles the case now under consideration. Mr. Lilly, whose servants the libelants were, in the case of the *Maria Jane*, was charterer in possession of the salved ship, and therefore *quasi* owner, and the owner of the whole cargo—the ship being worth less than $3,000, and the cargo more than $30,000. It was the *duty* of Mr. Lilly and of his servants, the libelants, to relieve the ship which Mr. Lilly had chartered, laden, and of which he had the legal possession.

It is, indeed, urged in the present case that it was the duty of Capt. Strout, if not to rescue this cargo, at least to stay by it; and if it came again into his possession, to return it to the owners. But passing the improbability either of any voluntary release of this cargo by the captors, or of its restoration by any tribunals which would assume to adjudicate upon the capture, it is equally true that the master has the same duties imposed upon him in ordinary cases of belligerent capture. He must stay by, and if the property is restored, must return it to the owners. (Phillips *vs.* McCall, 4 Wash. C. C. R., p. 145.) But this imposes on him no duty to imperil his life by rescuing the property from the possession of an armed force. It is as well settled that belligerent capture suspends the *contract of affreightment*, as the contract of the mariner. This doctrine is explicitly laid down in several cases already cited, and is recognized by Mr. Justice Story, in the case of the *Nathaniel Hooper*, 3d Sum. The same test must be applied to the right of salvage on the cargo as on the vessel in this case. Was the rescue within any contract of Capt. Strout, either as master or owner? Clearly not. The same *vis major* or overwhelming force which discharged him from his duty as master to rescue his ship, discharged him as a common carrier by *sea* from rescuing the cargo. Of course he does not claim salvage as *owner of the brig*. The brig rendered no service, was in no way instrumental in saving it by rescue. Where owners of vessels as such are awarded salvage, it is where their vessels have been used potentially in the work of saving the property, and perhaps put in jeopardy. The vessel itself in such a case is in one sense a salvor. But here the service rendered was a mere *personal* one, and the deck of the *Cuba* was merely the theatre upon which the meritorious act was done. If this cargo had been transferred to the *Sumter*, together with Capt. Strout and his crew, and they had risen on the crew of the *Sumter*, overpowered them, and brought the cargo to New-York, this objection would not have been urged. And yet I apprehend that Capt. Strout's duty to this cargo was no greater after the capture and while on board the *Cuba*, than it would have been on board the *Sumter* in the case I have supposed. My opinion, therefore, is, that the fact that Capt. Strout was owner of one-sixteenth of the brig does not bar his claim to salvage.

The only remaining question is, at what rate salvage should be awarded. The only settled rule in the cases is that it should be liberal. The libelants claim that one-half would not be too liberal in this case—as they were diligent from the hour of capture till that of rescue, in watching for an opportunity to recover the control of their vessel, and that they performed a perilous act in securing their object. That their conduct was meritorious and praiseworthy, I cheerfully concede. Capt. Strout was young, but vigilant, thoughtful, brave and discreet; and every man of his officers and crew performed well his part. But the peril of their enterprise, though considerable, was not of the most imminent kind. There were seven of them, all with the liberty of the decks, and with opportunities for consultation. There were but five of the prize crew, and they appear to have been of indifferent character, both as to intelligence and spirit. Capt. Strout seemed to hold them in just contempt when he told their leader that he did not fear them nor their pistols. I think, as the value of the brig and cargo amount to at least $12,000, and, perhaps, $15,000, that an award of two-fifths of the whole property salved will be fair; the whole costs to be paid out of the remaining three-fifths; the vessel and cargo to bear the same in ratable proportions on their respective values.

The arms taken will be distributed to the captain and mates, unless some further objection is interposed.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.
For claimant, A. F. Smith, Esq.

Court Calendar—This Day.

United States District Court—Nos. 43, 21, 34, 12, 31, 32, 26.

Supreme Court—General Term—Nos. 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24. Preferred causes—Nos. 6, 7, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 33, 42, 54, 56, 90, 94, 100, 103, 110, 112, 119. Enumerated causes—Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos. 578, 1289, 984, 1271, 942, 802, 116, 438, 171, 182, 299, 301, 330, 354, 355, 365, 398, 411, 442.

The Right of Trial by Jury.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Leonard, and Ingraham.

Fairman vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.—This was an appeal from an order of Judge Barnard, directing a reference of the issues to Abraham B. Tappen, Esq. The action is brought to recover the sum of $6,500 on a policy of insurance. It was claimed on behalf of the Company that the Judge had no power to make an order of reference. They suggested that under the pleadings it was competent to show that there was fraud in the shipment of the goods, for the loss of which they were liable, and that the right of trial by jury should be granted. The plaintiff introduced authorities on the point that an order of reference was not appealable, or even if the Court held otherwise, that there could be no objection to such a disposition of this case, or to the selection of the Referee.

The decision was reserved.

D. & T. McMahon, for plaintiff; Daniel Lord, for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Recorder Hoffman presiding, the trial of Julia Blauvelt, for passing counterfeit money, was concluded and resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

Julia Greene was tried for picking the pocket of Frederick Funke of $2 25 and acquitted.

Martin Mulaney was tried and convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

Mary Madison, a woman of the town, was convicted of relieving the pocket of Jos. A. Graffen, a sailor, of $157, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

John Hadee, convicted on Friday last of stealing a horse, was sentenced to three years in the State Prison.

Alexander Patterson was tried for assault with intent to kill, and the jury disagreed, whereupon the prisoner pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sentenced to one day in the City Prison.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Clerke, J.—*Elizabeth Barker vs. William J. Barker.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Henry E. Dibblee vs. John B. Myers.—Report of Referee confirmed.

Old and New Stamps.—There is, we find, some confusion in many Post-offices, growing out of the recent change in the styles of postage-stamps. The instructions require that on the receipt of a supply of the new stamps, they are to be exchanged for old ones, for one week, after which the old ones are not to be recognized in the prepayment of postage at that office. In some cases, the supply of new stamps are very soon exhausted, owing to exchanges with neighboring Postmasters as well as individuals. In such cases, the question arises, can letters be prepaid in money, or shall the postmaster return to the sale of old stamps until a fresh supply of the new ones can be obtained?

In the absence of official authority on this point, we will venture to advise that, as a temporary necessity, the old stamps be used, as the prepayment in money is an absolute *violation of law*, while the requirement to cease the employment of the former issue of stamps, after a certain time, is a regulation of the Department.

As the stamp contractors are filling the orders at as rapid a rate as possible, thus enabling the Department to keep up with the demand, all these difficulties will soon be remedied. Post-offices of the smaller class should not exchange the new [illegible] for the old, with other offices, but with individuals only.—*Holbrook's United States Mail.*

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

[illegible] York	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-Orleans	[illegible]
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	[illegible]
[illegible]	Liverpool	Boston	[illegible]
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
[illegible]	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	[illegible]
[illegible]	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	[illegible]
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]

FROM AMERICA.

John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	[illegible]
[illegible]	Boston	Liverpool	[illegible]
Congress	New-York	Havre	[illegible]
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	[illegible]
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
New-York	New-York	Bremen	[illegible]
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	[illegible]

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.............5 A. M. and [illegible]
South Mails close at.............5 A. M. and [illegible]
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)...5 A. M. and [illegible]
Eastern Mails close at......5 A. M., 2 P. M. and [illegible]
Mails for California, Oregon, [illegible] at 6 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF PHILIP WOODROW, WHO SAILED from Southampton, Dec. 3, 1851, in the ship *Hermes* for New-York, and was then fourteen years old, is still living, he will hear of something to his advantage, or if dead, any information respecting him will be thankfully received by Mr. ALLEN, No. 191 East 47th-st., or Mr. BRENTANO, No. 636 Broadway, New-York.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so through the agency of the *new chemically purified Chloroform*, administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. First-class dental operations on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Webb, Worster, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard, and others.

MR. ROBERT SIMPSON, FORMERLY of West Auckland, in the County of Durham, England, butcher. This gentleman is requested to communicate at once with Messrs. BOWSER & WARD, Solicitors, Bishop Auckland, County of Durham, England, from whom he will hear of something to his advantage.

TO HACKMEN.—THE HACKMAN WHO CONveyed a lady and gentleman to No. 84 Maiden-lane, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., about 6 P. M., and took from there two trunks, will find it to his advantage to call at the above number as speedily as possible.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on
MONDAY, THE 16TH INST.,
Their usual full assortment of
FAMILY DRY GOODS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
A large and well-selected
Stock of choice
NEW GOODS,
Suitable for the present and
COMING SEASONS,
Will be offered at retail on
MONDAY, THE 16TH INST.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS.
A large and
CHOICE STOCK
Of the above goods
FOR SALE CHEAP.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,
461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 16,
FULL ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,
Which they will offer at Retail,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to No. 261 GRAND-ST..
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
RICH FALL DRESS SILKS.
New and Elegant Styles now ready,
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos, 255 to No. 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LINENS,
AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
Full assortment, at retail, at
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
OFFER TO CASH BUYERS GREAT BARGAINS IN
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
At Nos. 342 and 344 BROADWAY.

R. H. MACY,
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.
NOW OPENING,
FROM THE CASH AUCTIONS,
FALL STYLES HAT RIBBONS,
NEW EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS, VEILS, &c.
FULL STOCK FALL STYLES FRENCH FLOWERS,
HEAD-DRESSES, RUCHES, &c.
ENGLISH and GERMAN HOSIERY and GLOVES,
LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING, WHITE GOODS,
LINENS.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, TARLATANS, &c.
FULL STOCK YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.
N. B.—1,000 doz. BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS
KID GLOVES—ALL THE FALL AND WINTER COLORS—63 CENTS A PAIR.
R. H. MACY.

NEW FALL FASHIONS.—NOVEL, ELEGANT, and useful designs that will surprise and delight everybody, may be found in MME. DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHION, now ready, containing nearly 100 beautiful engravings, with full descriptions. Large elegant steel fashion plate, large plate of cloaks and 3 full sized patterns. Yearly, $1 00, with a premium. Also single copies, 25c.; postage 3c.; on premium, 3c. Grand opening of patterns of the Paris fashions, at No. [illegible] Broadway.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER IS selling woven corsets, nice shapes, hook fronts, at [illegible] cents; also, Paris patent worleys, very cheap; watch-spring skirts, her own make at 50 cents, and made to order. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves, at No. 832 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Misses' corsets and skirts.

PARIS WINTER MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., respectfully informs merchants and milliners from the country that she is now prepared to exhibit the very latest styles of Paris Pattern Bonnets and Fall Millinery at the lowest wholesale cash prices.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 40 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

GENTLEMEN'S LINENS NEATLY REpaired or altered at very reasonable rates; those at hotels who are not in the way of getting such matters attended to, would do well to call at 52 4th-av., basement.

THE SHERIFFALTY
OF THE
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

To the Voters of the City of New-York:

As we are soon to choose a person to fill the important position of Sheriff, it is a matter of the greatest interest to all that the officer selected should be one who not only possesses the necessary qualifications, but who also has the honesty to conduct its intricate affairs in a manner least objectionable to those for whom it may be his duty to transact business; and who will, at the same time, perform that duty fearlessly and without partiality.

From the long and intimate knowledge we have of F. L. VULTE, the present under Sheriff, it is proper to say we know him to possess the right kind of talent and ability to make a useful, kind and discreet officer. He has had an experience of twenty years connected with the Sheriff's office, during which time he has ever held the esteem and confidence of the community for his general intelligence and uprightness of character. There is possibly no office connected with the city or county government where the duties require more attention or greater responsibility in the exercise of its functions than the Sheriff's office. There can be very few equal to Mr. VULTE, and none superior to him in the knowledge he has of its difficult and multifarious labors;

Therefore, We, the undersigned lawyers in the City of New-York, recommend

FREDERICK L. VULTE,
The present Under-Sheriff,

as a Candidate for the position of SHERIFF at the ensuing election, and ask for him the support of this community:

G. R. J. Bowdoin,
James I. Roosevelt,
Lucien Birdseye,
[illegible]
[illegible] Van Winkle,
James W. Gerard,
Charles A. Peabody,
[illegible] De F. Lord,
[illegible]
E. W. Stoughton,
[illegible] Thayer,
[illegible] & Smith,
C. A. Arthur,
[illegible] A. Coe,
[illegible], Davis & Tailer
[illegible] Leveridge,
A. Mann, Jr.,
Henry A. Mott,
Erastus C. Benedict,
[illegible] Harrington,
[illegible] Boardman,
[illegible] & Bryan,
Francis H. Dykers,
A. W. Bradford,
E. S. Capron,
James M. Smith,
Andrews, Colby & Thompson,
John M. Barbour,
S. W. & R. B. Roosevelt,
Henry Day,
William C. Russell,
F. Byrne,
Charles L. Benedict,
I. N. Lake,
David Thurston,
B. D. Silliman,
A. J. Perry,
H. G. De Forest,
Albon P. Man,
Townsend Scudder,
Barrett, Brinsmade & Barrett
F. W. Tallmadge,
George G. Waters,
C. Donohue,
Henry E. Knox,
Emerson & Prichard,
Mann & Rodman,
James S. Sluyter,
Cummins, Alexander & Green
Benney Titus & Roe,
Thos. G. Whitehead,
Wm. S. Hascall,
E. R. Bogardus,
O. Bushnell,
John K. Hackett,
Luther R. Marsh,
T. James Glover,
Charles A. Rapallo,
Richard Stackpoole,
William F. Howe,
Stillwell & Swain,
B. W. Griswold,
Kaufman, Frank & Wilcox'on
D. Evans,
A. & M. S. Thompson,
C. S. Groot,
Jno. C. Dimmick,
F. B. Wightman,
John R. Moorhous,
Oscar Frisbie,
Albert Smith,
R. Rowley,
H. M. Dewey,
Julius R. Pomeroy,
David Levy,
James W. Smyth,
John H. Hedley,
George S. Stitt,
Miller, Peet & Nichols,
Spencer Clinton,
J. Drake,
Walt H. Hawley,
Birney, Prentiss & Flanders,
D. Ira Baker,
Peter Cook,
Henry J. Irving,
George F. Martins,
C. P. Leslie,
Amherst Wight,
G. W. Cotterill,
Richard Wynkoop,
Matthews & Guffin,
A. Cornwall,
A. H. Hitchcock,
H. Morrison,
James W. Monk,
James K. Hill,
Peter Gillen,
Chauncey Shaffer,
C. F. Wetmore,
Gerham Parks, Jr.,
Lovell & Forman,
John Aitken,
Richard C. Elliott,
George W. Stevens,
Robert Benner,
A. Benedict,
Odle Close,
A. Marks,
M. H. Ellis,
Selah Squires,
A. V. Bates,
A. Gibbs,
H. C. Place,
George H. Forster,
William D. Jones,
Frederick G. Burnham,
Sanford & Fowler,
P. Nolan,
Wm. B. Carpenter,
Samuel B. House,
B. C. Thayer,
E. F. Travis,
John J. Tyler,
Wm. H. Story,
John B. Stevens,
John Cook & Son,
Robert W. Andrews,
Gordon L. Ford,
S. S. Ely,
Thomas D. James,
Walter Durack,
Robert C. Hutchings,
George C. Blanke,
A. H. Reavey,
C. A. Remkle,
D. C. Birdsall,
George Owen,
W. R. Nichols,
Joseph H. Dukes,
E. A. Doolittle,
E. D. Mills,
Wm. B. Aitken,
Alex. Ostrander,
Horatio Simms,
Chauncey B. Sleeper,
N. Mayer,
George F. Havens,
Henry Goldsmith,
H. C. Gibson,
Thomas Dumphy,
Wm. C. Traphagen,
Wm. Lawson,
E. W. & G. F. Chester,
E. L. Hamilton,
James E. Wheeler,
J. D. Tayler,
Joseph H. Patten,
Emanuel P. Leeva,
Wm. Apgar,
F. James Gage,
P. J. Joachimssen,
George Shea,
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Charles H. Smith,
Robinson Bros.,
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M. P. Mason,
Elijah Brown,
E. S. Young,
W. Gellatly,
A. Underhill,
Sylvester Lay,
W. V. McDaniel,
E. H. Kimball,
W. Wells,
B. F. Sawyer,
James A. Moore,
B. Roelker,
John Basset, Jr.,
Thos. G. Swartwout,
James Buck,
Aug. O'Neil,
Simeon T. Hyde,
A. S. Van Duzer,
R. W. Foster,
W. Watson,
D. W. Bain,
John Phillips,
Wm. H. Gale,
D. J. Lyons,
Cephas Brainerd,
C. S. Malcolm,
E. W. Bloom,
J. W. Grieu,
Buckingham & Swift,
Thomas Brennan,
Henry W. Clark,
J. N. Lewis, Jr.,
Geo. S. Levings,
Wm. E. Pearse,
John Byrne,
P. Dominick,
S. M. Parsons,
T. D. Billings,
A. K. Hadley,
Richard Scott,
James Taylor,
Aaron Ogden,
Edward Robinson, Jr.,
J. R. Cuming,
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John O'Rourke,
Thomas G. Ritch,
John C. Clegg,
Geo. C. Goddard,
John A. Weeks,
G. S. Hutchinson,
R. B. Joice,
John Newhouse,
Wm. Bruerton,
James Eschwege,
John B. Ireland,
George Douglas,
John Fowler, Jr.,
Samuel Riker Noyes,
W. R. Beebe,
Benj. W. Bonney,
James R. Whiting,
B. F. Dunning,
E. H. Owen,
Frederick Kapp,
James N. Platt,
James Merrugh,
Samuel G. Courtney,
Albert Mathews,
Pierrepont, Stanley & Langdell,
S. Merrihew,
H. D. Gardiner,
Philo T. Ruggles,
Edward De Witt,
L. S. Chatfield,
John Cleaveland,
E. L. Fancher,
Cambreleng & Pyne,
Andrew Boardman,
John G. Vose,
Charles E. Soule,
P. W. Turney,
Burrill, Davison & Burrill,
Alex. Hamilton, Jr.,
Nathaniel P. Rogers,
F. F. Marbury,
Guy R. Pelton,
Townsend, Dyatt & Raymond
Beverley Robinson,
W. Howard Wait,
Charles Coudert, Jr.,
Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,
Otis D. Swan,
George C. & M. Gibbs,
Moses B. Maclay,
George M. Miller,
W. Edmonds,
Man & Parsons,
W. C. Barret,
I. B. Brinsmade,
Walter L. Livingston,
A. F. Cushman,
Miller, Stoutenburg & Miller
Sam'l M. Raymond,
Rich'd H. Bowne,
Starr & Ruggles,
Lewis B. Reed, Jr.,
B. C. Wetmore,
Buckham, Cady & Smales,
Homer H. Stuart,
D. E. Wheeler,
S. B. Cushing,
Dennis McMahon,
C. Bainbridge Smith,
James W. Fowler,
Joseph W. Choate,
Chapman & Hitchcock,
J. G. Eveleth,
A. M. Bigelow,
Orlando L. Stewart,
Edw'd B. Merrill,
Mortimer De Motte,
Thorndike Saunders,
W. E. Smith,
C. P. Price,
George C. Barrett,
L. E. Riggs,
Nathaniel Cothren,
John Hewitt,
John Rankin, Jr.,
Peek & Steinbrenner,
Winterton & Hitchcock,
J. Lyman Van Buren,
W. W. Niles,
Judah & Dickinson,
Shelden & Brown,
F. C. Cantine,
John J. Post,
H. D. Ditmars,
Joseph S. Ridgway,
James Ridgway,
John Bissell,
Mortimer Porter,
J. W. Moses,
E. T. Rice,
V. B. Dutton,
Henry M. McQuoid,
E. Elmendorf, Jr.,
F. H. Upton,
S. S. Rowland,
F. H. Loew,
John A. Mapes,
H. Dailey, Jr.,
F. H. Churchill,
Nathaniel Niles,
A. J. Dittenhoefer,
L. W. Tinelli,
S. V. Bagley,
Wm. P. Lee,
Miles S. Bromley,
Wm. A. Coursen,
W. P. James,
Charles E. Miller,
M. A. Kursheedt,
Stephen B. Brague,
E. B. Holmes,
Samuel C Conable,
D. McMartin,
G. R. & T. D. Pelton,
E. Allen,
Wm. H. Gibbs,
Matthews & Co.
R. A. Adams,
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Mathias Banta,
Stephen E. Burrall,
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Gerardus C. King,
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AS ORGANIST, CHURCH SINGER, &c.—Wanted, a situation, by a young lady, accomplished, as organist, church singer, copyist, letter writer, contributor of manuscript, reader, companion, teacher of music, English, drawing, painting; salary no object; once received at rate of $600. Highest testimonials and references. Address INTERVIEW, Box No. 441 Albany, N. Y.

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TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, OF good education, is desirous of a situation in a private school, City or country, for English branches and rudiments of Latin and French; terms very moderate, and the highest references given. Address TUTOR, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS had some experience in teaching would like to obtain a situation in a school or private family; she can teach the English branches, French, drawing, and rudiments of music. Address Miss C. D. E., Box 141 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—AN IMMEDIATE ENGAGEMENT as teacher in a school, academy or family, is desired by a graduate of a New-England college; can teach German, if required; has had considerable experience. Address F. J. S., No. 579 Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, desires an engagement in a family or school, to instruct in English, French and music. Unexceptionable references given. Address R. B., Madison-square Post-office.

AS MORNING OR OCCASIONAL GOVERNESS.—A young English lady wishes to form an engagement with one or two families in the above capacity; her acquirements are English thoroughly, French, music and drawing; the highest references given from the first families in the City. Address G. L., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A LADY WHO has had much experience in teaching English and music, wishes an appointment as nursery governess. Unexceptionable City references can be offered. Address Miss C. V. P., Teacher, Box No. 158 *Times* Office. Agents will please not apply.

A DAILY GOVERNESS.—A DAILY GOVERNESS wanted for two little girls; must thoroughly understand English, French, music and drawing; those applying will state references and salary required. Address H. L., Box No. 1,077 Post-office.

TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—A CLERGYMAN, with best references, who has traveled much in Europe, and about to return, would take charge of any youth, or other person, for whole or partial expenses. Address, soon, C. V. LANSING, New-York City.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY A POSITION in a seminary or a French family, to teach the English branches; salary not so much an object as a pleasant home and the advantage of studying French. Address No. 210 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—SIXTEEN BONDS OF THE Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company, for $1,000 each, dated April 6, 1860, and numbered 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 193, 194, 195, 196, 143, 144, and nine Bonds of same Company for $500 each, of same date, and numbered 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 74 and 160, together with several notes and other papers, have been stolen or lost, and all persons are cautioned against receiving, negotiating or purchasing the same. Notice of the loss has been given, and payment thereon has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the papers, or the conviction of the thief.
UTICA, Sept. 12, 1861. SAMUEL FARWELL.

NOTICE.—LOST, OR MISLAID, A RECEIVER'S LOAN CERTIFICATE, dated 13th December, 1859, for $5,000, bearing 10 per cent. per annum interest, issued in favor of the undersigned, and signed JAMES ROBB and CHARLES CONGDON, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad. Said certificate is indorsed in blank by the undersigned, and the public are cautioned against negotiating or trading for the same, as its payment has been stopped. JAMES ROBB.
CHICAGO, Aug. 30, 1861.

LOST—A BANK-BOOK ON THE BOWERY SAVINGS Bank, No. 145,820. The finder will oblige by leaving it at the Bank.

LECTURES.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Prof. JAMES R. WOOD will commence the preliminary course of lectures in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 1½ o'clock, in the new College building in the Hospital grounds foot of 26th-st.

Lectures will be delivered during this course by Profs. FLINT, DOREMUS, MACREADY, A. FLINT, JR., CHILDS, SMITH, WOOD, SAYRE, A. B. MOTT, BARKER, TAYLOR and ELLIOT.

The regular course will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of October.

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They relieve a Cough instantly.

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They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

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The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

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INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 38th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 38th-st.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 19. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st.

AT NO. 96 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET,
The Misses AUBERT'S School for Young Ladies reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-second year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 9, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have been members of the school for the past year: Rev. Dr. Hatfield; Rev. Dr. Spencer; Rev. Dr. Dowling; Rev. S. M. Isaacs; Rev. C. K. Imbrie; Hon. W. F. Havemeyer; Gen. Irvin McDowell; Gen. Ewen; Peter S. Hoe, Esq.; Stephen P. Russell, Esq.; James Marsh, Esq.; Charles N. Talbot, Esq.; E. H. Van Winkle, M. D.; Dr. Sanford, of Ravenswood; Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City; and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the Circular. Parents are invited to call.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
NOS. 222 AND 224 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 38TH-ST.,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(FORMERLY OF NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST.,)
WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12.
MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 222 MADISON-AV.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED Officer, in connection with an English and Classical Education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in Music, Painting and French, under experienced professors. Twenty pupils instructed in the Normal Class, tuition free, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. For catalogue address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M. Fall Term opens Sept. 13.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of nearly 50 years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREGATIONAL clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, a few hours' ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive into his family four more pupils of either sex, and afford them all the comforts of a pleasant home, with first-class instruction. Every necessary reference by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, Esq., No. 10 Pine-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 Fourth-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, opens its nineteenth academic year on the 9th of September. Pupils of all ages are received, and thoroughly prepared for business or college, by the assistance of twelve experienced Professors. Catalogues, of regulations, references, terms, &c., may be obtained at the Broadway book-stores, and at the Institute.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 26th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, at the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Circulars at the bookstores.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French, German, English and Spanish Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium. Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopens Monday, Sept. 16.

THE DOVER INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH Classical and Military Boarding School, at Dover, Morris County, N. J., accessible twice a day by railroad, will reopen on Monday, 16th inst. Circulars obtained by addressing the Principal. WILLIAM S. HALL, or of Messrs. RICE & ANDREWS, National Teachers' Institute, No. 395 Broadway.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM H. LEGGETT'S school will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Seger's, No. 826 Broadway, or of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.—This institution, established in New-York in 1814, by Mme. CHEGARAY, and conducted latterly by herself and niece, Mme. L. B. PREVOST, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE MISSES HOWLAND'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., second door east of Madison-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 18, when a punctual attendance of their pupils is requested.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school,

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3, at No. 469 Hudson-st.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN'S SCHOOL REmoved from No. 125 West 22d-st. to No. 154 West 43d-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16. A limited number of young ladies will be received as boarding pupils.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 13 West 24th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 18.

REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD, REceive into their family six young ladies, as boarders, whose literary, social, and moral advantages, it is presumed are of a high order. Flushing, Long Island.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE—No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils, that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Term commences MONDAY, Aug. 26.
WARRING & BISBEE, Principals.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 5 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, NOS. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 32 West 40th-st.

MRS. A. THIBAULT'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 West 31st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.
Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six Americans, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 19 West 15th-st.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 567 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MISS E. LENDRUM WILL REOPEN HER School on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 18th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE.
FOR LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY EDUCATION.
NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.

This institution will be opened on the 1st of October next. It will be under the direction of Dr. C. S. Henry, Prof. George W. Greene and Dr. E. H. Cressy, who, with a body of able professors, will form the Faculty of Instruction. Its object is to give a thoroughly liberal education; such as is given in our best colleges, and, in addition, such a course of instruction in military science and art as will prepare its graduates to become competent officers for our militia and for the service of their country. The discipline will be military, with daily drill, and with camp instruction during a portion of every year. The regular collegiate course will occupy four years; but boys of 12 to 14 years of age will be admitted to a preparatory course of one or two years, according to their capacity and attainments.

TERMS—$300 per annum for board and instruction, payably half-yearly in advance. For further information address Rev. Dr. CRESSY, Secretary of the Faculty.
NEWBURGH, N. Y., September, 1861.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. The Institute stages will convey pupils, residing at a distance from the school, to and from the Institute.

While the depression of business consequent upon the war continues, 20 per cent. discount will be made in the rates of tuition in the English department and the languages, when paid according to the conditions established by the Trustees. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Secretary of the Board.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 136 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President,
Mrs. PARKS and Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals, will be opened for the reception of students on the 16th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute, and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, Broadway and Amity-st., by the 1st of September.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS HAVENS
Respectfully informs her friends and patrons that she wil reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on MONDAY, Sept. 16,
At No. 250 Madison-av. (Murray Hill.)
Her school circulars may be had on application at her residence, or by mail, and at the leading bookstores.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
A French and English Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. For full information call or write for a circular.
REV. D C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 East 25th-st., near Madison-square. The French and Spanish Languages are taught by resident governesses. Applications for circulars, &c., will receive immediate attention.

MME. A. COUTAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 279 5th-av.,
Corner of 31st-st.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1861.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

MISS HAINES,
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her SCHOOL, No. 10 Grammercy-park, East 20th-st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
No. 15 East 31st-st.,
Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

M. W. LYONS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Sept. 16. Number of pupils limited to thirty, who will be under the direct supervision and instruction of the Principal. Special attention given to preparation for college, for which full responsibility is assumed. Reference is made to the following gentlemen who have been patrons:

W. W. Phillips, D. D.,	Horace Holden,
Jared Linsly, M. D.,	Moses A. Hoppock,
Willard Parker, M. D.,	Legrand Lockwood,
John Auchincloss,	George Opdyke,
Gurdon Burchard,	Daniel S. Schanck,
William Black,	John C. Tucker.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—The Fall term commences Sept. 25. The best advantages are afforded in every department of a young lady's education. The Institute can be reached in forty-five minutes from the City by the Northern Railroad of New Jersey.

Circulars may be obtained from Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, or by addressing either of the Principals. J. A. FOWLER, A. M.,
Rev. W. B. DWIGHT, A. M.,
Principals.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. The Misses Bucknall and Prof. Abram Mills, who participates in the management of the Institution, earnestly request a punctual attendance of their pupils. In the Primary Department young children are carefully instructed in a preparatory course of study.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOIS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 258 West 23d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9. A punctual attendance of pupils is requested. A class of oil painting and Grecian art on Saturdays, taught by Mme. Cauchois. Particular attention given to the primary department.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR SMALL CHILDREN, under the supervision of two sisters, living in the quiet and healthy village of Kent, Litchfield County, Conn.; the number limited to ten; board, tuition, &c., very moderate; satisfactory reference. Address Miss JULIA HATCH, care of Camp & Phillips, No. 61 Broadway, New-York.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Fall Term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. For admission, apply to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., to Prof. EATON, or to either of the Trustees. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. EATON, adjoining the Institute.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

FAMILY INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I., enters on its twenty-eighth session Sept. 9. Parents desiring for their daughters a sound and polite education, in a delightful home, under the best influences, will obtain circulars at the Institute, and at the store of Mr. Brown, No. 819 Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, AT NEW-Rochelle, one hour from the City *via* New-Haven Railroad, 21st-st. and 4th-av.; trains pass several times a day. This school commences its 16th Fall term the 2d inst., and is now in successful operation; terms moderate.
R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL COMMENCE his Writing and Book-keeping Classes THIS DAY, (Monday,) the 16th inst., at No. 8 4th-av. Adults—Ladies or Gentlemen may receive private instruction at hours suiting their convenience. Brooklyn rooms No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Additional advantages for boarders, at reduced rates. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and French School, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18, No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL WILL open TUESDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 49 East 30th-st.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE, NO. 147 MADISON-AV., reopens Sept. 16. Principal, Madame DON BERNARD, *nee* DE ROCHEFERMOY, formerly French teacher of Rutgers Institute. There is a Primary Department.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 38 West 48th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF THE COLLEGIATE and Commercial Institute, No. [illegible] West 19th-st., will commence Sept. 9.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN their School, for a limited number of pupils, at No. 42 West 19th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps, elegant rosewood armoir-à-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.
J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, &c.
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, at 10½ o'clock,
At No. 155 West 15th-st.,
Between 6th and 7th avs.,
Comprising, in part, elegant carved rosewood parlor suites in satin brocatel, rich French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, amour-a-glace hat-stands, sideboards, etageres, &c.; also, fine feather-beds, bedding, hair-mattresses, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, extension dining-table, dining-chairs, sofas, couches, &c., together with the usual assortment of kitchen furniture and utensils, with which the sale will commence.

Terms cash. Catalogues at sale. Notice.—All goods must positively be removed immediately after the sale, as the owner intends leaving the City.

WILMERDINGS & MOUNT, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.
WILMERDINGS & MOUNT,
Store No. 27 Park-place,
will sell on
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1861,
300 pieces Scotch Window Hollands,
white, buff, blue and green, all widths;
5,000 pounds Woolen Yarns for Upholstery Trimmings.
ALSO,
Table and Piano Covers, Floor Druggets, 6-4 to 20-4, 6-4 Felts, &c.
To be sold without reserve.

BY LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,
No. 29 MURRAY-ST. and No. 33 WARREN-ST.,
THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
REGULAR SALE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, LINENS, SILKS, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, KNITTED JACKETS, HOSIERY, &c.
ALSO,
A SPECIAL LINE OF CHILDREN'S GERMANTON HOSIERY, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, viz.: rosewood parlor suites in brocade, brocatel, reps and hair-cloth; rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, amoire à glace, parlor secretaries, music cabinets, beaufets, extension dining tables, centre and work tables, toilet sets, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 22 West 27th-st., near Broadway:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, the property of a family leaving for Europe, made by Roux, and has been in use about six months, consisting of velvet carpets, large mantel and pier glasses with base, rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, elegant bronze and ormolu chandeliers and brackets.

DINING-ROOM—Richly carved oak stuffed back suite, sofa and chairs, covered with green French Morocco; card and extension table do.; rep curtains; carved oak frame mantel glass and cornices; rich velvet table cover, mantel vases; green and gold band dinner and dessert set, rich cut-glass, China, plated and other ware; fancy sofa cushions, &c.

BEDROOMS—Richly carved armour à glace; round ends and high back carved bedsteads; richly carved, high-top, dressing-bureaus, statuary tops; rosewood couch and chairs, covered with crimson reps; mattresses; carved French ¾ bedsteads, cottage do., iron do.; Brussels carpets, curtains, crib, bronze and marble clocks, mahogany bedroom suite, secretary, extension-table, buffet, lace, toilet table and mirror, toilet caskets and fancy articles; oil-cloths, almost new; kitchen ware, &c., with which the sale will commence. All in the most perfect order without any reserve.

STOCK SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I shall, as assignee, sell at public auction, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., in the City of New-York, through ALBERT H. NICOLAY, auctioneer, at 12½ o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September, 1861, thirty-seven hundred (3,700) shares, par value, $100 each, of the Capital Stock of the "Persse & Brooks Paper Works." The works of said Corporation are situated at Windsor Locks, Connecticut. My title to the said stock is that taken by me as general assignee of the firm of Persse & Brooks, and the claim adverse to my title, made by a Trustee appointed in Connecticut, has just been withdrawn and abandoned, so as to enable me to make sale. The creditors of Persse & Brooks, who are entitled to the proceeds of the sale, are requested to attend and protect their interests. The stock will be sold in parcels to suit the convenience of purchasers.
GEORGE J. FORREST,
Assignee of Persse & Brooks.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1861.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable horses, wagons and harness, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe. A stylish switch-tail bay horse, about 16 hands, very powerful, and fine driver; can trot in 3 minutes; 8 years old, sound and gentle; in every way a most desirable horse. Also, a first-rate ladies' saddle-horse, about 15½ hands, 7 years old; has never been driven in harness; dapple-brown, long tail, great style, sound, gentle and perfectly kind; a rare chance. Also, an open dog-cart, wagon-wheels turn under the body, for four or two seats; in good order. Also, a single harness. A gentleman's hunting saddle and bridle, made to order in Scotland.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
Salesroom, 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts.
MORTGAGE SALE OF BILLIARD TABLES, BAR FIXTURES, FURNITURE, &c.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 129 Fulton-st., near Broadway, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the following articles, viz.: 1 superior satinwood billiard-table, slate bed, combination cushions; 1 oak do. do., cues and cue racks; 1 splendid 4-pull beer pump, silver mounted, made by John Whitfield; 2 mahogany card tables, glassware, silver-plated mugs, 12 oak arm-chairs, hat stand, gas fixtures, marble basin, lead pipe, railing partition, wardrobe, together with sundry other articles. Sale positive. Terms cash. By order of
LOUIS H. VULTE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

A. B. CHAPMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at private residence, No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., sale commencing at 10½ o'clock; consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, China, glass, silver-ware, table cutlery, mirrors, tables, chairs, sofa-beds, oil-paintings bronzes, carpeting and bedding, of every description; also, large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising all varieties of Fall and Winter goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st.—Bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mattresses, feather beds, mirrors, Brussels and other carpets, oil-cloths, wood and willow ware, kitchen furniture, &c.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and Rubbers at Auction, on TUESDAY, Sept. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., comprising a well selected stock, adapted to city and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION,
TREASURY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1861.

MESSRS. J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D., J. H. Douglas, M. D., and J. Foster Jenkins, M. D., are from this date appointed Associate Secretaries of the Sanitary Commission. A. J. Bloor, Esq., is appointed Assistant Secretary in the central office of the Commission in Washington.

The Inspectors of the Commission will, in their respective districts, receive instructions from the Associate Secretaries, and unless by special orders, report to them.

The distribution of duty for the Associate Secretaries will, for the present, be as follows:—

To Dr. Newberry, the departments of Gen. Rosecrans, Gen. Fremont, and Gen. Anderson. Post-office address, Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Newberry will establish hospital depôts at Wheeling, Va., (in charge of C. D. Griswold, M. D.,) at Cincinnati, (in charge of W. H. Mussey, M. D.,) and at Quincey, Ill.

To Dr. Douglas, the columns under Gens. Banks and Dix. Post-office address, Baltimore, Md. Dr. Douglas will establish hospital depôts at Baltimore and at Frederick City.

To Dr. Jenkins, the columns under the immediate command of Gen. McClellan and Gen. Wool; with hospital depôts at Washington and Fortress Monroe. Post-office address, Washington, D. C.

Contributions of hospital stores may be made to either of the above depôts, or to the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 3d-av., Cooper Union, New-York.

The Woman's Central Relief Association of New-York is, by order of the Commission, at its own generous instance, constituted an auxiliary branch of the Sanitary Commission; retaining, however, full powers to conduct its own affairs in all respects independently of the Commission; neither the Commission nor the Association being in any way responsible for any pecuniary liabilities or obligations, except such as are contracted by itself or its authorized agents.

Benevolent Societies North and East of New-York, proposing to contribute supplies for the National forces, may communicate with the Woman's Central Relief Association, which will be in constant correspondence with the various Secretaries of the Commission, and will from time to time forward supplies where they may be most needed.

Contributions of money may be made to the Treasurer, GEORGE T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.
H. W. BELLOWS, President.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 17, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday Edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his Compensation.* The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. Herrman's Soirees.

WINTER GARDEN—Cinderella—New-York Wives, or a Lesson for Gentlemen.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Living Hippopotamus and other Curiosities at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS—Corner Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue—Afternoon and Evening.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Geo. Christy's Minstrels.

The New Postage Stamps.

The New-York Post-office will decline to exchange the new for the old issue of postage stamps after the current week. Those of our subscribers, therefore, who have occasion to transmit to us money in that form, will be good enough to inclose only the new emission, as the others on Saturday next will have ceased to possess value, and cannot be credited either no subscriptions or advertising account.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

At Washington everything appears to be comparatively quiet. The picket skirmishes along the line continue, and several deaths are reported. The rebels at Munson's Hill are represented to be poorly fortified. The Navy-yard is closed to visitors, and the greatest activity prevails in that Department. The New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment had their colors restored to them yesterday.

A spirited skirmish took place Saturday afternoon, near Darnestown, Md., between the pickets of portions of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment and Massachusetts Thirteenth, and about four hundred and fifty of the rebels. The affair lasted two hours, resulting in the complete repulse of the enemy, and a loss to them of about ten killed. Our loss was one killed. Our troops behaved admirably, and used their artillery to advantage.

From Gen. Dix's column we have evidences of great activity. At Baltimore, three hundred new muskets, believed to have been secreted near the old theatre, by advice of Marshal Kane, have been discovered, and put in possession of the Union forces. The secession members of the Legislature were being arrested as fast as they arrived, and it is believed that no quorum can be obtained for the meeting to-day.

Gen. Banks' column is agitated by a rumor that the rebel Gen. Johnston has been reinforced, and is likely to make an attack. A regiment of the enemy recently appeared near Seneca River, but left before the guns could be brought to bear upon them.

From Fortress Monroe we learn that fourteen contrabands who had escaped from near Sewall's Point, had arrived. They represent that there are about five hundred rebels at Sewall's Point, and that provisions are scarce in Princess Anne County. It is now stated that the rebel privateer *Yorktown* is iron plated. The vessels formerly forming the blockade were returning.

The British brig *Mystery*, of St. Johns, N. B., was seized by the Surveyor of the port on Sunday, under suspicion of having run the blockade at Georgetown, S. C. Letters of instruction and the charter party, found on board, clearly show that there was a plan to land a cargo of ice at that rebel port, but the Consular certificate at Havana proves that the *Mystery* entered the latter port on the 7th of August, with the identical cargo of ice, and two days afterwards cleared for Matanzas, where she received a cargo of sugar, and then sailed for the North, coming into this port. The case is undergoing investigation.

Dr. Brouck, who was requested to serve as the candidate of the White Feather Democracy for State Treasurer, has declined, favoring Messrs. Cagger & Co., at the same time, with a pungent letter, giving his reasons. He says he cannot, in these perilous times of our history, sustain the party spirit which pervades the resolutions of the Convention, nor the severe censure cast on certain acts of President Lincoln. He thinks the President may have violated laws made for time of peace, but believes that his motives were patriotic and proper, and that there was no intention to subvert our liberties.

By the arrival of the *Anglo Saxon*, at Father Point, having left Liverpool on the 5th inst., and Londonderry on the 6th, we have one day's later advices from Europe. The London *Times* continues its warm support of the rebel cause. Cotton had advanced. Breadstuffs were active. Provisions unchanged. Consols closed at 93.

The national loan continues to keep its hold on the popular favor. From all points we learn that the people are subscribing rapidly, and that there is not the slightest doubt that the Government will obtain all the money it needs.

News from Surinam, *viâ* Boston, reports the privateer *Sumter* in port Aug. 21, destitute of coal, and Capt. Semmes threatening to bombard the town unless her wants were supplied.

The citizens of the Sixteenth Ward met last evening and completed arrangements for a Mass Meeting this evening, to be held at the Eighth District Court-room, corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-second-street, to ratify the nomination of the People's Convention. They also appointed a committee of twenty-four, composed of influential gentlemen, irrespective of party, as an Executive Committee for that ward.

The Board of Councilmen had a long meeting yesterday afternoon, but the only business of importance was the resolution from the other Board, where it was offered by Mr. Farley, directing the Counsel to the Corporation to take the necessary legal steps to open twenty-two streets in the upper part of the Island. The matter caused much discussion, the opponents of the measure denouncing it as reckless and useless extravagance, and entirely against the wishes of property-owners in the localities named. The paper was finally referred to the Committee on Streets.

The bark *Illinois*, from Vera Cruz, reports that a schooner then in port, had run the blockade at Galveston, Texas, and was bound back with a cargo of coffee. The greatest distress was reported existing at Galveston.

The seventh Annual Regatta of the Empire City Club took place yesterday afternoon at Yorkville Park. Some two thousand persons were in attendance, and the time of the races was an improvement on that of last year.

The Stock Market was dull yesterday, and prices lower by ½@¾ ⅌ cent. on the Railway shares, and ½@1 on Government and State Stocks. The market was influenced in part by the rise in Exchange on London to 108¾@109 ⅌ cent. The feeling was steadier at the close. New-York Central, 73½@¾; Missouris, 43@43½; Treasury Notes, 98½@¾.

Heavy receipts and sales of Breadstuffs were reported yesterday. Shipping brands of Flour advanced 10c. per barrel; Western Mixed Corn, 2c. @3c. per bushel, and Prime lots of Wheat, especially Winter Red, were also quoted firmer. Cotton was quiet but steady. Provisions were more sought after; Mess Pork was decidedly dearer. Groceries were less active, yet were stiffly held. Common Resin was in request, as were also Hay, Hops, Tallow, Fish Oils and Whisky. Rice attracted more attention. The freight market was brisker, and rates on Breadstuffs were firmer.

A Movement on the Rebel Flank.

The policy of the rebels from the first, has been to render the Border States the seat of the war. They alone of those in rebellion are fruitful in the means for supporting an Army; they are relatively stronger in men, and have less to fear from servile insurrections. In them the negro performed only a portion of the labor in the field. Could the tide of war be stayed in them, the Cotton States would escape with very little harm. As cotton is their sole staff, to interfere with its cultivation would imperil their existence. From the Border States it was believed a blow might be struck in the capture of Washington; or still better, in that of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and perhaps of New-York, which would so humble the North that it would, it was believed, enable the rebels to dictate peace. Nothing could exceed the confidence, both in their prowess and in the ease with which the North could be subdued. As it was of the utmost importance that a decided blow should be early dealt, every man the Cotton States could raise was instantly pushed North to swell the Grand Army of the Potomac. All their energies have been concentrated here, leaving, with a fatuity which we shall ere long discover is characteristic of all their operations, every vulnerable point on their coast, either without any, or at least with defences entirely inadequate to resist any considerable attack. We shall find when we get along a little further in this war, that the Southern people are really incapable of works which require forethought, patient industry, a definite purpose, and an abundant supply of money. Any person who has visited them will understand what we mean. Nothing can exceed the shiftlessness, indolence and indifference to any useful work of the great portion of their white population. The same qualities will be seen in whatever they undertake. Their people show best in the field, where dash and impetuosity go far, in the outset, to make up for those solid qualities which reach their highest efficiency only through long training. The history of the Fort Hatteras affair will serve as an illustration and example of what we may expect to find in all the fortifications on the Southern coast. Here was a work, in the hands of the rebels, capable of defending a State, and to a very great extent of protecting its industries and people, but which, in the hands of the enemy, was capable of destroying both, so wretchedly built and garrisoned that it surrendered after a day's bombardment by a few vessels of war, and was captured without the loss of a man by the assailants. These vessels, with a regiment on board, accomplished results that could hardly be expected from an Army in the field of 50,000 men. The letters and documents captured showed that some of the more intelligent officers appreciated the importance of the position, and urged that it should at once be made correspondingly strong. It was not done; not that North Carolina had not a plenty of men, and could easily have raised money enough for the construction of a first-class fortification, but her people could never be made to appreciate the importance of the step till too late, and it consequently fell an easy prey. As we go South we shall find that nearly every fortification we attack is a Hatteras, some of them stronger, perhaps, than that which was to guard North Carolina, but none of them strong enough to resist a well-concerted attack. The rebels in most of the States have neither men nor money for such works. What they possess they have stolen from the United States, after they had been built of Northern material by Northern mechanics. Their attention has been turned elsewhere, so that if we move with promptitude, we can in our attacks have matters pretty much our own way.

We presume Government is fully alive to the importance of instantly carrying the war to their own soil. Washington is now thoroughly guarded, and no apprehension is felt of a successful movement by the rebels on our side of the Potomac. We can in Virginia quietly await an attack. The longer this is deferred the relatively stronger we become. We are all right here. Upon the Southern coast we should be the aggressors, and those who should be its defenders in the Army in Virginia. The plan is so attractive and feasible, that, while enlistment of volunteers "for the war" are made only at the rate of a few hundred a day in the New-England States, twenty thousand could be enlisted in them in a week, were the object an attack upon Charleston or of South Carolina, and of the best material in the world for an Army—men inured to every kind of hardship, and great numbers of them to all the perils of the adventurous life of seamen. Here would be a work which every soldier could understand, and toward the execution of which each one would direct all his faculties. New-England is nautical, and has suffered most by the war. Her people are familiar with every inch of Southern soil. They want cotton for their mills. They want, by subduing the rebellion, to restore the carrying trade. They have numerous grudges to settle. We can hardly estimate the energy and enthusiasm with which such an enterprise would be undertaken and carried forward. We trust the reported movements of Gen. Butler have reference to one against, we hope, the very seat of the secession iniquity. The recapture of Fort Sumter is a matter of National honor. Our people have a vow which must be performed. At that fort was the flag of their country, the symbol of their unity and power, first insulted and overthrown. Upon the same spot must it be raised and honored by the very hands that desecrated it.

We can only end the war by the capture of the Southern seaports. A demonstration of our power in these will be the only thing that will bring the rebels to their senses. We can in no other way protect our commerce from their cruisers and pirates, and put a complete stop to smuggling. The same success solves the Cotton question. Cotton will come forward the moment we have the seaports in our hands, and not till then. We ought not to leave this question an open one. If delayed too long necessity may be an apology for a course for England very different from the one she now promises to follow. With the possession of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New-Orleans, the cotton question is effectually disposed of.

Another matter is the dissolution of the rebel army in Virginia. It would be a flank movement of the most dreaded character. It would pour New-England into the hot-bed of Slavery. The mere apprehension of such movement would send home from Virginia nearly every soldier from the Cotton States, leaving the former to bear alone the brunt of the immense force directed against it. We could then fight the South singly and decimated, instead of collectively. Another motive which should be a constant spur in our sides is the release of our prisoners lost at Bull Run, from the damp and loathsome Fort Pinckney, in Charleston Harbor. These men must be speedily released, if not by exchange, by their recapture. Will not Government speedily move for the execution of this plan?

Privateering and Its Incidents.

Our columns this morning contain a legal opinion of more than usual interest. It is the decision rendered by Judge Shipman, in the United States District Court of this District, in the action brought by the Captain and crew of the brig *Cuba*, to recover salvage. The *Cuba*, as will be recollected, was one of the first prizes taken by the privateer *Sumter*. A prize crew was put on board, but Capt. Strout, of the *Cuba*, with his own crew, rose upon them some days after, and having overpowered them, started for New-York.

An incident which happened some days after, shows that the prize-master was of the pure blood of Southern chivalry. Capt. Strout had put him in irons, but on his earnest entreaty let him out, and gave him the liberty of the decks on parole. The prize-master took advantage of this to secure a pistol and betake himself to the maintop, from which secure intrenchment he undertook again to capture the vessel by threatening to shoot Capt. Strout if he stirred from the deck. Unmoved, however, by this battery so suddenly unmasked, Capt. Strout went below, and having prepared his own artillery, besieged the prize-master in his intrenchments, and after a couple of shots, brought him down from the top, as a certain rude boy, of whom we remember to have read in our youth, was brought down from an apple-tree. He was very properly kept under lock and key for the rest of the voyage to New-York, whither Capt. Strout brought his brig and her cargo in safety.

The details of his enterprise are set out fully in the first part of Judge Shipman's decision, and we think even those of our readers who turn away from dry discussions of legal questions will find these details interesting.

The case is important, as it is, so far as we know, the first case in which the questions arising out of these outrages upon our merchant vessels, and subsequent recaptures, have been brought before our Courts. Judge Shipman has appreciated the importance of the case, not only in itself, but in its public influence. It was even doubted by some when the first cases of recapture were heard of, whether there was any right of salvage at all; but it will hardly be hereafter—and our merchant seamen will be encouraged to bolder endeavors for the recovery of their vessels which may be captured, by the knowledge that this crew of the *Cuba* were ordered by the Court to be paid the value of two-fifths of the brig and her cargo for their courage and skill in retaking their vessel without arms of any kind, from the armed pirates who had come on board her from the *Sumter*.

There were some questions in this case of the *Cuba* which will be likely to distinguish it from most others, and perhaps to make it a stronger case than most of those which may follow it. Capt. Strout was also an owner of one-sixteenth of the *Cuba*, and while the other owners of the vessel did not contest before the Court his claim to salvage, the London insurers of the cargo urged strenuously that he could not recover salvage, even from the cargo, because he was such part owner; that he, as such owner, had contracted to carry the cargo forward to England, and whatever he did therefore was but carrying out his contract, and did not entitle him to any further compensation. Judge Shipman shows, we think, very satisfactorily, both on principle and by authority, that the fact of the master being part owner makes no difference as to his right to recover salvage, because his contract was at least suspended by the capture, and the risks which he and his crew ran, whether of the conflict with the prize crew, or of possible subsequent capture by other craft of the same character as the *Sumter*, were not risks which he had ever agreed to take, and as he had taken them, and by his success had secured to the owners of the vessel and the cargo the return of their property, which would otherwise have been totally lost to them, it was not only fair to him, but in accordance with all the requirements of public policy, that he should be remunerated for his services, according to the law of salvage.

It seems a remarkable coincidence that the weight of this, the first case, should fall upon English underwriters. Possibly, as they pay the salvage decreed in this case, there may come to them some views upon the propriety of treating the Southern privateers as belligerents, which they have not had before. We hope they will be duly grateful to Capt. Strout for saving any portion of their property.

The case of William Tillman, the colored steward of the schooner *S. J. Waring*, is to follow this. The decision of this case would leave that one simply a question of the amount of salvage to be awarded, if he had been a white man; and as it is, we are inclined to think that when that case is tried, that individual, possibly to the disgust of Judge Taney, will be found to have had some rights which white men, even that exalted class of white men who steal out of our Southern ports to commit depredations upon our unsuspecting merchant vessels, were bound to respect.

Distinctions Without Differences.—Mr. Francis C. Brouck, who was nominated by the Peace Democracy for State Treasurer, has written a letter declining the offered but doubtful honor. He does so because he finds sentiments in the resolutions adopted by the Convention which he does not approve. At the same time, he proposes to support the residue of the ticket, because he suspects the Union Convention to be a Republican trick to beguile Democratic voters, and because no adequate share of patronage has been distributed by the Republicans to the men who for eight years held office to their entire exclusion, and at last only surrendered their grasp upon power after a struggle that has plunged the country in war. The first of Mr. Brouck's arguments may satisfy himself, but will hardly prove as satisfactory to others, who cannot see why the platform and the ticket with his name upon it is more palatable than the platform and the ticket without his name. But his allusion to an unfair disposition of patronage will find very ready oppugners among Republicans. They may say that having always been shut from office by a Democratic monopoly, they at last secure it only to find its ease, honors and emoluments almost destroyed by the Democratic occupants, who now stand ready to demand a share even of the fragments. As a matter of right—the basis upon which Mr. Brouck rests it—the Republicans may reasonably deny any partition. The question of policy is another matter, which will no doubt be duly settled at the proper time. We can only add that Mr. Brouck has said just enough to prove himself one of the most inconsistent and irrational supporters of a ticket, to which he is too conscientious to lend his name.

Gov. Magoffin's Notice to Quit.

Gov. Magoffin has been compelled to the performance of the unpleasant duty of notifying his friends of the Confederate States, and of Tennessee in particular, to leave Kentucky. He struggled desperately against the necessity for an act so intensely disgusting to his personal feelings. In his message to the Legislature he implored that body to join the great rebellion by placing Kentucky in the catalogue of seceded States. At a later period he vetoed the resolutions passed by both Houses by overwhelming majorities, demanding that the invading forces from the South should vacate the soil of the State. The resolutions were again passed over his veto by equally imposing majorities. He then sought to neutralize the effect of these demonstrations by the passage of resolutions excluding in like manner the Government forces. In this he signally failed, and was compelled at last to do the bidding of the representatives of the loyal people of Kentucky, in demanding peremptorily that the rebel forces should be withdrawn from a position they occupied by his acquiescence, if not by his positive invitation.

The manner in which he has performed this office is very striking. His proclamation is entirely free from that wordiness which characterizes all his previous productions. There is no rhetoric, there are no long sentences, no attempts at display, but the fewest possible words, and those of the shortest, as if every syllable was choked out of him by a giant grasp on the throat. The gaseous Governor has simmered down to the plainest matter-of-fact writer that ever put pen to paper. Not a word is said about the reason for his action—not a sentence in reference to the previous legislative proceedings—not a word about the "sacred soil"—not a hint at the wrong of the invasion, but a plain, simple, direct notice to quit "unconditionally," is all that the Governor can muster courage to indite under the painful circumstances in which he is placed.

This, after all, was perhaps the best way for him to have done. It was all that was absolutely required of him, and it was asking much of one, when compelled to part with his dearest friends, to multiply words in taking a tearful farewell. It was well, perhaps, that in his apprehension on his own account, and his distress on account of the parting, that he should simply say to them as was said on a former occasion by one steeped in guilt and crime, to congregated friends, that they should "not stand upon the order of their going, but go at once."

Will the rebel leaders heed the mandate of Kentucky, or will they maintain their position at the point of the bayonet and the thunder of cannon? According to the fundamental doctrine of secession, they must go. If a State has a right to secede from the Union, it surely has the right to stay in it. If, by a vote of its constituted authorities, it can renounce its allegiance to the General Government and desert the flag of the country, as a logical sequence it has the right to refuse to do so. If it has the right to join the "Southern Confederacy," it has also the right to refuse to join it. The invasion of Kentucky by the rebel forces against the will of her people, and contrary to the clearly-expressed negation of the Legislature, is a palpable violation of the whole theory and structure of secession, and Gen. Polk, to be consistent with the theory of the rebellion, must strike his tents at once, and retire into Tennessee, or within the boundary of some other seceded State. But, will he do it? Save on compulsion—no. The possession of Kentucky—the inauguration, at least, of civil war in that State, is of too much importance to the rebel leaders, is too deeply woven into their selfish policy of keeping the war at a distance from their own homes—of imposing its burdens and confining its horrors to the Border States—to be relinquished on a question of consistency or of principle. They will retain possession of the position they occupy, stimulating treason, and fanning the embers of rebellion in Kentucky, until the State shall be involved in a bloody internal war, or they shall be driven from it by the strong arms of its loyal citizens, aided by the power of the Government. Of this we think there can be little doubt. It remains thus for Kentucky to vindicate its loyalty by the expulsion of the rebel invaders. The Legislature has done well in the action it has already taken, but in justice to itself and to the Union sentiment it represents, it should do vastly more. It should organize and arm the Union men of the State, and joining these with the Government forces, sweep the rebel invaders into the Mississippi. It should not stop here. It should, and we hope will, exert its power in aid of the Government in putting down this gigantic rebellion. It should provide for raising its quota of men, and bearing its share of the burdens necessary to preserve the Republic from dismemberment. Kentucky, so far as the action of its Legislature is concerned, is no longer neutral. It does not stand halting midway between loyalty and treason, between fealty to the Government and secession, but is squarely and firmly on the side of and identified with the Union, and should at once bare its arm and strike manfully in its defence. History bears a noble testimony in favor of the patriotism and courage of Kentucky. The Kentucky rifle was a potent agency in the wars with England, and its effectiveness should not be unemployed nor its voice unheard in the present conflict. As an integral portion of the great American Republic, the interests as well as the honor of Kentucky demand vigorous and patriotic action now.

What We are Fighting For.

In his appeal to the people for means to carry on this war, Secretary Chase declares that "the National Government, compelled by a guilty conspiracy culminating in a causeless insurrection, is engaged in a war for the security of liberty, for the supremacy of the law, for the defence of the Union and for the maintenance of popular institutions."

This is a broad and sweeping statement. If true to its full extent, it affords a full and complete justification of the war. Let us look at the particulars of it a little.

"Compelled by a guilty conspiracy." Is not that true? How long the Government bore with those who would overthrow it! How earnestly it sought to do nothing which should be any excuse for passion's usurping the sway over reason, choosing in repeated instances to risk the greatest injury, and to allow its enemies the greatest advantage, in order that its good intentions might be known! But all forbearance was but the incentive to further aggression, until the guns of Charleston harbor—which, like that famous shot on Concord Green, will be "heard round the world," but with how different a voice—until the marshaling of troops and the boastful threat of burning Washington "compelled" the Government to defend itself. That this was the result of a conspiracy all know—a conspiracy the growth of years, as has been openly avowed by the conspirators, and carried on by fraud, theft, desertion, perjury and treachery, the conspirators' weapons. And if the purpose of the war is as stated by Mr. Chase, who can estimate the guilt of the conspirators who, for such purposes, have desolated so many homes, destroyed so many lives, brought upon our land such wide-spread devastation, and upon the hearts and hopes of all friends of humanity everywhere, such chilling fear and anxious doubt?

Was the insurrection in which that conspiracy culminated "causeless?" Their own leaders being witness, it was so. There was no oppression at the hands of the Government which they sought to overthrow. Its dealings with them were only beneficent. We hear them claim that they are but sustaining the right of the people to self-government. But if they succeed, they will only be where they were before. They had always governed themselves as much as is possible, where the rule that the majority shall govern is carried out. If they succeed in their attempt, they can do no more than that, and will in all human probability do far less. For if there are any lessons to be drawn from history, it is plainly to be seen that the tendencies of the Southern States are not towards self-government but towards a despotism.

And, if it is said that the insurrection was necessary for the protection of Slavery, let the increasing numbers of "contrabands" at Fortress Munroe, and the sound of Fremont's Proclamation, as it echoes through Missouri and through Kentucky, and thence downward to the Gulf, answer that the insurrection is Slavery's death-blow. "Causeless!" must be the verdict of history upon this insurrection; as causeless as the inroad of any burglar into an unprotected house, whose servants have given him, by their aid, his only chances of success; causeless as any scheme which the ambition of man, set on fire of hell, has ever embarked in.

And the purposes of the war. Is it a war "for the security of liberty?" How can it but be such, when we fight to sustain a Constitution whose purpose is "to secure the blessings of liberty;" while the rebels fight to establish one, of which, as they themselves have said, Slavery is the corner-stone. We have believed as our fathers believed, that liberty was best secured by placing the Government in the hands of rulers chosen by the people. Their ruler has been appointed by a few delegates from conventions, chosen for no such object. We believe that the extension of the right of suffrage to all is one of the safeguards of liberty. They loudly advocate its restriction. We believe that the right of the majority to govern is essential. They scout at the idea of being governed by a "vulgar Yankee majority," and boldly advance the right of the minority to rule. Yes! Mr. Seward was right when he declared that Liberty is always in the Union, and clear though it was to his far-seeing mind when he stated it, that it was so, he could hardly have anticipated that so short a time would bring so many proofs of its truth as the present state of facts, and the tendencies of the future throughout the rebellious States now plainly exhibit.

We fight "for the supremacy of the law." If ever there was a violation of all law, of statute law and common law, of the laws of honesty and common sense, this insurrection is such an one. And if there were no other reason for putting it down, we, who claim to be a law-abiding people, should be earnest to put it down so thoroughly, and with so stern a punishment, that all men should learn, as they never learned before, that law is supreme, and that that very voice which calls upon us not to yield obedience to a human law which would compel us to wrong doing, calls upon us as loudly, and with as terrible sanctions, to yield to it implicit obedience in every other case.

We fight "for the defence of the Union"—that Union with which all our national associations are entwined—which has protected us from foreign foes upon our own soil, and when we went abroad—whose name and flag have been the symbol of hope to the oppressed nationalities of the world—whose overthrow would send a throb of grief to the heart of every friend of human progress, and bring a shout of triumph from the lips of every tool of despotism, the world over—that Union whose destruction is the overthrow of peace among us, and brings us to a period of standing armies and large navies, and incessant preparation for only another war with the same States, after we have allowed them to strengthen themselves by sea and land, at home and abroad; for that Union we are called upon to give our means. And if we gave them all, the sacrifice would be little, so that our children, for whom we love to labor and to save, should be spared from such long-enduring trouble and terror.

And, lastly, we seek "the maintenance of popular institutions." We have always claimed that such institutions were the best for man; that they furnished more liberty, more scope for individual, and thus for national development and strength, than any others. But if they have no self-sustaining power—if they must yield to the first attack of an internal enemy—if they furnish us a Government only so long as we allow a selfish and ambitious privileged class to carry it on, then is their name but a delusion and a snare, and the sooner we give them up, and return to that which answered for the darker ages of the world, the better. See how earnestly our struggle is watched by those who have always hated us because of these claims of ours, and because we could point to our own growth as proof of their justice. See how quick they are to point out our weaknesses and to rejoice over our calamities, and to use our present disturbed state, which is the result, not of our popular institutions, but of that element which was not popular in them, as an argument against those who strive for liberty elsewhere. Fancy their malignant joy, if the insurrection is successful, and the United States, instead of being at liberty to lend a helping hand to the oppressed abroad, is thenceforth incessantly watched and worried by a malignant foe at her own door. Fancy their terror and dismay, and the joy of the friends of liberty, when our flag shall again in triumph "float o'er the free from the Gulf to the main," and insurrection and treason shall have met with their deserved punishment.

If there were no other inducement for us, it would call forth our utmost exertions to give those friends that joy, and to deprive those foes of that triumphant "I told you so."

Yes! Mr. Chase has well characterized the war; and every day's experience shows that his call upon the people will be answered as it deserves.

Peace as Destructive as War.—Six ballet girls were burned to death in Philadelphia, on Saturday night last, in consequence of an accident which occurred while they were preparing for their performance on the stage. It is but the other day that two thousand persons were swallowed up by an earthquake in the Island of Antigua. More than a hundred persons every year put violent end to their own life in the City of New-York, and in our State the annual aggregate of violent deaths reaches the enormous figure of fifteen hundred.

These representative instances may serve to show that war is not the only destroyer of human life. Violent and calamitous deaths are frequent occurrences of peaceful times, though it is true that, coming as isolated cases, they fail to strike the imagination like the flaring bulletin of a battle. The individual casualties incident to the ordinary progress of affairs—the case of suicide, of drowning, of destruction in the factory or mine, the dozen slaughtered in the railroad catastrophe, or the score blown up in the steamboat explosion—are successively erased from the memory, and it is only hapless persons of a statistical turn of mind, given to reading mortality returns, who are aware of the frightful arithmetic of calamities that seem inseparable from the framework of society. The London *Times* sneeringly said the other day that no battle of the present war had, thus far, been at all as destructive to life as an American railroad, and there was just truth enough in the malice to give it point. But it is doubtful whether in any modern battle the losses of life equal, much less exceed, those by wrecks at sea, by factory and mine explosions, by railway and steamboat accidents, and by the manifold inevitable catastrophes of peace. The only moral of these facts is to overcome the undue influence which the bulletins of battles exercise over the imagination, by giving a standard of comparison from the customary order of life. This may help us to realize that, however shocking to the humanitarian sentiment may be the red fruitage of war, it is worth all the sacrifice, if it upholds or furthers the cause of progress and freedom.

English Troops for Canada.—It seems by the late arrival from Europe that the number of British troops embarked or to be embarked for the Canadas, has dwindled down from 22,500, who were said to be on the way to those provinces, to 2,450 men all told. When it was announced that the larger number of soldiers was to be accumulated and stationed along the Northern frontier, the question why England should think it expedient at this time to offer what appeared like a menace naturally suggested itself. Had it been true that such an army was on its way to Canada, it would have given color to the idea so industriously promulgated all over the South, that she intended to disregard the blockade of the rebel ports, and that she was bent on supplying Manchester with American cotton, even at the expense of a war with the United States. The small number of the troops, however, actually destined for her American provinces will scarcely occasion any alarm on this subject. Timid people my therefore sleep quietly o'nights, so far as the dread of invasion from the other side of the St. Lawrence is concerned.

Spain's Declaration of Hostility.—The explanations made by Señor Tassara, the Spanish Envoy at Washington, do not place the action of the Captain-General of Cuba in a satisfactory light. They simply give official confirmation to the popular statement of the new policy, but leave that policy in no degree less offensive and unfriendly. It remains true that a bounty has been offered to Southern shipping to break through the blockade, and invaluable facilities have been tendered to privateers for the disposition of their prizes and the renewal of their supplies. We can, therefore, well understand why the State Department is preparing to give the subject the vigorous attention it exacts, by demanding of Spain the immediate abrogation of the Captain-General's order.

European Dispatches via Cape Race.

The steamship *Arago*, Capt. Lines, which left this port last Saturday, will call at Cape Race to receive any dispatches for Europe that our merchants may wish to transmit in this steamer. George Beekman, the Commercial Telegraph Agent, No. 145 Broadway, will receive such dispatches up to 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, and promptly transmit them. If the weather is favorable Capt. Lines expects to reach the Cape early Wednesday evening.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ANGLO-SAXON OFF FATHER POINT.

The London Times' Continued Sympathy with the Rebels.

Cotton Advanced—Breadstuffs Active—Provisions Unchanged.

CONSOLS CLOSE AT 93.

FATHER POINT, Monday, Sept. 16.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* arrived off this Point this evening. She left Liverpool at 11 A. M. of the 5th, and Londonderry the 6th inst.

The *Nova Scotian* reached Londonderry on the evening of the 4th.

The *Edinburgh* reached Queenstown on the evening of the 4th.

The *Bavaria* from New-York arrived at Cowes on the 6th.

The political news by the *Anglo-Saxon* is unimportant.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Times* says the impression seemed to be very general at Liverpool, that passengers to or from the United States are required to be cautioned at the present junction against any ready expression of opinion on the civil war. It is alleged that persons in the service of the Washington Government are on board all the steamers both ways, and that they assume to be Nationalists or Confederates, as occasion may require. Some of them are foreigners.

The policy of working on short time as a precaution against the contingencies of the cotton supply, and of the glutted state of a distant market for manufactured goods, continued to make progress in Lancashire.

The *Times*, in an editorial on the present aspect of American affairs, argues that enough has transpired to show that the subjugation of the South is next to impossible, and submission in the highest degree improbable, all the incidents of the war thus far having been favorable to the South. It says the establishment of passports, the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and other kindred measures, all of which are unavoidable, make travelers find themselves more at liberty in Venice than New-York. The *Times* doubts much whether the Americans, after the war is ended, will return to the old form of Government; thinks there must be two Governments, and that they will be less Democratic, and that of the North bear a resemblance to the last Republic.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science, was in session at Manchester, under the Presidency of Mr. FAIRBAW, the distinguished engineer.

FRANCE.

The political news is unimportant.

M. CHEVALIER, the distinguished free-trader, in the course of a speech at Montpelier, in which he held up France as the champion of social and political progress, regretted that amongst those who evinced hatred and distrust of the Emperor, were some members of the British Government, towards which the Emperor had loyally made advances honorable to both parties, and meriting a more sympathetic response

The Bourse on the 4th was firmer—advanced to 67f. 90c.

ITALY.

It was reported that Austria and Spain had addressed a collective note, expressing their intention in the event of the French troops being withdrawn from Rome, to each place some regiments at the disposal of the Papal Government.

Signor BRISNOUL had not accepted the Lieutenancy of Sicily. It is rumored that it will be offered to Gen. PELLINGS.

News had reached Turin of the disembarkation of some reactionists near San Elpidies, in the Province of Accoli. A troop of National Guards went in pursuit.

AUSTRIA.

The Committees of eight counties, as well as the municipality of Pesth, had been dissolved by order of the Government.

A proposition was before the Croatien Diet, that it should record an expression of regret at the dissolution of the Hungarian Diet.

POLAND.

Solemn funeral services were held in all the Churches of Warsaw, on the 3d, in memory of those who recently fell at Nilua. The people wore mourning bands on their hats, and the shops were all closed. Tranquillity was not disturbed.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 6.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The *Moniteur*, of to-day, says several foreign journals make comments upon the pamphlet, "The Emperor of Rome and the King of Italy," which are void of all foundation, and to which the Government opposes a formal denial.

TURIN, Sept. 6.—The Chevalier JOSEPH LAIMOY, Representative of Belgium at the Court of the King of Italy, is dead.

The French steam frigate *La Faude*, which was at Halifax, received orders, on the 18th of August, to proceed to Vera Cruz. The *Patrie* says the measure is attributed to the difficulties which have recently arisen, and caused an interruption of the relations between the French Representative and the Mexican Confederation.

Commercial per Anglo-Saxon.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 6.

[BY TELEGRAPH *via* LONDONDERRY.]

COTTON.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 78,000 bales; of which 24,500 were to speculators, and 14,000 to exporters. The market was firm, at an advance of ⅛d. for the middling qualities, while the fair descriptions closed easier at the advanced rates, and the lower qualities had slightly declined. The authorized quotations are for

Orleans, fair..........9¾d	Mobile, middling.....9d
Orleans, middling.....9½d	Uplands, fair..........9½d
Mobile, fair..........9½d	Uplands, middling....8¾d

The stock in port was estimated at 887,000 bales, of which 553,000 bales were American. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 8,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing steady at the above quotations.

BREADSTUFFS active. WHEAT has an upward tendency, and prices are 2d.@3d. higher. FLOUR firm and 6d.@1s. higher. CORN steady. PROVISIONS unchanged.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 6, 1861.

Consols for money close at 93.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £14,000.

Illinois Central Shares, 39¼@39 discount.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Stock market was still under the influence of the realizations which usually follow a rapid advance, and CONSOLS on the 4th experienced a further fall of ¼. GOLD continued to flow into the Bank, and MONEY was very easy, at 3¼@3½.

The ship *Water Witch* had arrived from Melbourne.

Obituary.

JOHN W. LOWE, Colonel of the Twelfth Ohio Regiment, who fell in the recent battle between the forces under Gen. ROSECRANS and FLOYD, was formerly of this City. In the year 1825, when about 20 years of age, having learned the trade of a painter, he left New-York to seek his fortune in the far West. He settled in Batavia, entered the office of Judge FISHBACK, pursued the study of the law, and was admitted to practice. He shortly after married the daughter of Judge FISHBACK. He continued to practice law successfully until the breaking out of the War with Mexico, when, with many other noble sons of Ohio, he joined the volunteers, served under Gen. TAYLOR as Captain of the Advance Guard, and acquired a high reputation as an able and brave military officer. On the close of the war, he removed to Zenia, where his fine reputation as a lawyer gained for him a very extensive practice. Immediately on the call of the Government, in April last, he raised a company for service, and was called to the command of the Twelfth Ohio Regiment. Early in the field, his regiment has been actively engaged in service in Western Virginia, and has taken part in several engagements, in which Col. LOWE fully sustained his reputation as a brave and gallant officer. He was killed while in command of his regiment, during the battle of Carnax Ferry, on Sept. 10, instant. He leaves a family, consisting of his wife and four children, with but little else than the glorious legacy of having sacrificed his life for the Union and integrity of his country. He was a man of undoubted probity, a lawyer of unimpeachable honor and ability, a soldier of unquestioned and well-tried bravery. His fellow-citizens will feel the loss of the man and the lawyer—his country the loss of so noble, brave and patriotic defender.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

$20,000 TO BE PAID TO THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT—OPENING OF TWENTY-TWO NEW STREETS NOT ACTED ON.

After the reading of the minutes and the reference of some unimportant resolutions and petitions, the following correspondence between the Mayor and Prince NAPOLEON was read and ordered on file:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1861.

To the Honorable the Common Council.

GENTLEMEN: I have received a letter from His Imperial Highness, Prince NAPOLEON, acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions of the Common Council welcoming him. A copy of this letter I herewith transmit to your honorable body.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

NIAGARA, Sept. 9, 1861.

MR. MAYOR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the resolutions passed by the Councils of your City, for which, please to accept the thanks of the Princess MARIA CLOTHILDE and myself. Be assured, Mr. Mayor, that the evidences of strong sympathy, and the attentions of every kind which we have received in this country, and especially in the great City of New-York, will be ever remembered by us.

Accept the assurances of our profound thanks to you personally, and convey to the Common Council of New-York our acknowledgments for the liberal hospitality extended upon our arrival in this country. Receive, Mr. Mayor, the particular expressions of my most distinguished consideration.

NAPOLEON (JEROME.)

In answer to a call from the Board, the Comptroller sent in a communication stating that the ferry from the foot of Cortlandt-street to Staten Island was being run by an association of citizens of that Island, the boats being the *Pomona* and *Thomas Hunt*, neither of the piers on this side or on Staten Island being owned by the Corporation. The Common Council has not authorized any ferry from those points, nor has any been asked for. A resolution was offered to inquire into the expediency of advertising for the sale of ferry leases between the points named.

A resolution, requesting the Union Defence Committee to pay to the members of the returned Sixty-ninth Regiment the sum of $20,000, to replenish the uniforms destroyed during the campaign, in which they so gloriously distinguished themselves, was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

The report of the Committee from the other Board, directing the Counsel of the Corporation to take the necessary steps to open legally twenty-two streets in the upper part of the island, and which have heretofore been named, caused much discussion. Mr. OTTIWELL moved its reference; but Mr. KEECH, STEVENSON, TROTTER and others, denounced the whole scheme as being entirely against the wishes of property owners interested, and could only result in providing places for some eighty Commissioners and clerks, at $4 per day, the whole of which would eventually be saddled upon the City, as the owners would undoubtedly urge their objections before the proper legal tribunals. It was characterized by all the opponents as a grand political scheme to furnish the favored few with fat sinecures. Mr. ORTON, among other reasons for his opposition, stated that one party, representing property in that vicinity immensely valuable, had protested against the propositions, stating that all the surplus funds belonging to the estate represented by him had been loaned to the Government to carry it along, and if this was carried through it should entail upon him sacrifices which the estate was not prepared to meet. The resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Streets. A series of resolutions complimentary to Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, emanating from the other Board, tendering the hospitalities of the City, excited considerable discussion, being only opposed on the ground of the large and unnecessary expense of engrossing and framing, and the practice had now become so frequent as to be an annoyance and expense. Mr. BARNEY stated that when similar resolutions to the President and Major ANDERSON were passed, he caused them to be neatly engrossed by one of the clerks of the Board, and duly transmitted; but in the course of a day or two, he received several applications to have the "job" of engrossing these very resolutions, which had already been transmitted, duly signed and sealed. Notwithstanding this, some party had "engrossed" and framed them, and probably the City would be called on to foot a bill of from $300 to $500 each. The "engrossing" was stricken out, and the Resolutions unanimously adopted.

Some unimportant general orders were disposed of, and the Board adjourned until Thursday.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF TAXES.

With reference to the County Tax, over which the Board has no control except to raise the amount directed, the Committee call attention to the fact that over $1,700,000 is for the Police, and in view of the increase of 400 men this year, and the present decrease in crime, it is suggested that hereafter when deaths, resignations or dismissals occur, the vacancies be not filled, and in this way a large sum can be saved, and by a judicious curtailment of expenditures under the actual control of the Board, a further reduction can be made.

With reference to the floating debt of $3,000,000, for which bonds have been issued, it appears that $2,700,000 are now in the Treasury unexpended, while the sum of $180,000 is asked for, to pay interest on the whole debt, and the Committee suggest that a portion of this $2,700,000 might be used for the benefit of the City—and with regard to the interest of the funded debt, now an annual charge on taxpayers to a very large amount, the Committee think that the interest amounting to over $800,000, should be a charge upon the sinking fund.

Deficiencies in taxes reduced $150,000, but as this item has been recently effected by an ordinance passed by the Common Council, the Supervisors have no control over it except to deduct it from the Tax Levy.

In the street-cleaning contract, a reduction of $50,000 is proposed, the Committee assuming that the Comptroller will withhold at least that amount from the amount of the contract $279,000—for work neglected or imperfectly done.

In the item of contingencies for the various departments, a reduction of $20,000 is proposed, but without any specified reasons.

Lots for Police Stations, Engine-houses, &c., it is proposed to reduce $50,000, many of the new buildings projected not being immediately necessary.

Construction and repairs of buildings to be reduced $100,000, but without assigning any cogent reason except the necessity of economy.

Lamps and Gas the committee think may be reduced $75,000 without detriment to the public interest.

In the item of wharves, piers and slips, the Committee propose a reduction of $95,000, the appropriation being $20,000, and this on the ground that they are now a source of actual expenditure to the City, instead of profit, and they suggest that the best interests of the City would be abundantly promoted by limiting the expenditures to a sum equal to the income derived from them. The Committee, however, make no reference to market property, which is almost as unproductive as that under the head of "Wharves, Piers and Slips."

The Committee, also, think that there is no immediate necessity for the immense amount of Belgian pavement ordered, and therefore propose a reduction of $95,000, making a total to be deducted from the tax levy of $621,000. In addition, however, to this, they recommend that the amount called for by the Comptroller under the head of "Deficiencies," $309,117 92, should be entirely stricken out, alleging that it can be made up by judicious curtailments in expenditures in various Departments. This would make a total reduction of $930,117.

On the subject of salaries, which now amount in the aggregate to *four millions of dollars*, the Committee would gladly recommend a reduction, but if any was attempted, the parties aggrieved, being legally appointed, would have a certain remedy at law, and they invoke attention to the fact that the salaries under the City Government have increased since the adoption of the Charter in 1859, the enormous amount of $600,000—or, one-half more than they were at that time. They further say, that as an excuse for the enormous expenses of the City, it is urged that there are so many unemployed laborers, for whom work ought to be provided; but on this score the Committee assert that many thousands are expended on "gentlemen of elegant leisure," whose principal duty seems to be to promenade our principal thoroughfares, and draw their pay as "day laborers," with remarkable punctuality, and it is an ascertained fact that many of them draw pay from the City Treasury, for two or three offices, the duties of neither of which are discharged at all.

On the subject of City railroads, which, while possessing a monopoly yielding hundreds of thousands annually, pay only a small pittance in the way of license fee, it is suggested that an increase in this fee would not only be proper, but lessen materially the burden of taxation. The same applies to various licenses, but which are not specified in the report.

The Common School system, the Committee urge, has been altered for the benefit of officers of the various Wards, (twelve in each,) who it is claimed, seek the position for local or political advantages, or for securing petty jobs for favorites. Old schools are kept open, whose uselessness is conceded, and a corps of unnecessary teachers kept without actual need or employment—and so with the new schools, which are erected at costs ranging from $50,000 to $80,000, and conducted on such a plan as to invite the children of the wealthy, and drive the poorly clad and indigent children to the various charitable schools scattered throughout the City. The report concludes with a strong remonstrance against the general extravagance in City expenditures, and an urgent appeal for their reduction, and among them, those for the support of the Civil Courts, which the Committee urge should be made self-sustaining, the expenses to be borne by litigants.

The report was accepted, and after considerable discussion ordered to be printed in the *Transcript*. Mr. TWEED moved to amend by adding all the documents connected with the report; and Mr. BLUNT, as a further amendment, moved to cause the publication to be made in the TIMES, *Herald* and *Tribune*; and Mr. PURDY, as a still further amendment, moved to add the *Express*, *Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Sun*, and both the German papers. This caused another and prolonged discussion, amounting really to nothing, and the matter was finally disposed of by referring to a Special Committee, of which Mr. ELY is chairman, the whole matter with power; but as the resolution must go before the Mayor, who never signs any papers emanating from this Board, ten days must elapse before any action could be had under it.

The election of Registers of Election was after some debate and an ineffectual attempt to organize for that purpose, postponed until Oct. 10.

Before adjournment which was had until Thursday, at 12 M., Mr. PURDY gave notice of his intention to press the tax levy to a vote on that day, and if gentlemen were absent it would be their own fault. For his part, he did not believe they had any legal power to alter a single item in the tax levy as passed by the Legislature, nor yet to interfere with any of the expenditures of the City Government.

Adjourned to Thursday, at 12 M.

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE IN THE PARK COMMENCED.

Some weeks since, the TIMES announced that the Special Committee on the erection of a new Court-house were directed to proceed immediately with its construction, authorizing them to purchase materials, employ an architect, and to have the work begun, or portions thereof, as they might elect, and as might conduce to the best interests of the City. Acting on this authority, and the Board of Supervisors having obtained possession of the land, the work of digging for the foundation was commenced yesterday. The ground selected commences 7 feet west of the present Court-house, running 300 feet towards Broadway, and extending back towards the City Hall 200 feet. The building is to be of white marble, for which as yet no contract has been made, but it will probably come from the Connecticut quarries. The mason-work and building generally has been awarded to C. H. TUCKER, Esq.; Mr. Supervisor LITTLE being the architect, and the President of the Board the General Superintendent. Mr. Tucker promises to have two stories completed by Jan. 1, 1862, but as yet no estimate of the total cost has been made. The building is to be 244 feet in front by 112 depth of main building, with two wings of 144 feet in depth, and will be surrounded on three sides by a wide court yard, the southernmost of which will reach nearly to the present City Hall, and will necessitate the taking down of the present bell-tower.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUSPECTED SECESSIONISTS ARRESTED AND DISCHARGED.—There was much excitement in the Park yesterday afternoon, in consequence of the arrest of an alleged Secessionist. The man had been talking disrespectfully of the Administration, while in a drinking saloon on Broadway, opposite the Park, and his sentiments not meeting with approbation, it was determined to take him before the Mayor. On the way thither, a crowd of several hundred persons followed him, crying, "Hang him!" "Shoot him!" and making use of other expressions calculated to make him afraid. Marshal BURNHAM directed that the prisoner should be taken to Police Head-quarters, and there he was examined by Inspector CARPENTER. He said that he was a Union man, who could not coincide with Mr. LINCOLN in his war policy, but probably had given too loose a rein to his sentiments, therefore the outcry had been made against him. Mr. CARPENTER told him that in future it behooved him to be more careful, and with this word of caution he was allowed to go. When the *City of Manchester* arrived at her dock, yesterday, from Liverpool, Detective EUSTACE, and Sergeant GERST, of the Steamboat Squad, went on board and arrested seven alleged Secessionists, who had come as passengers. They were natives of North Carolina and Maryland, and the charge against them was that on the voyage they had given expression to treasonable language, drank the health of JEFFERSON DAVIS as President of the Confederate States, and been guilty of other acts of equal disloyalty. The prisoners and their baggage were taken to Head-quarters, where the latter was examined, but nothing of a suspicious character was found, and the Southerners went their way rejoicing.

SUPPRESSING A BRAWL.—The house No. 477 Eighth-avenue, of which JOHN MIKE is proprietor, has achieved a very bad reputation, in consequence of the fighting propensities and general looseness of the persons who spend their time their. On Sunday night the neighborhood was raised by the noise of a furious brawl within the premises, and Capt. WALLING, with a force of the Twentieth Precinct Police, had to interfere. They found that the disturbance had commenced with two men named EDWARD CARROLL and JOHN O'BRIEN, but that none present had refrained from taking a hand therein, as disfigured countenances with cuts and scars amply witnessed. Mr. MIKE was arrested, as well as five men and two women, all of whom were yesterday taken before Justice CONNOLLY. He held MIKE to answer for keeping a disorderly house, and detained the women as witnesses. The other prisoners paid a fine of $5 each, and were discharged.

FUGITIVES RETURNED TO ENGLAND.—GEORGE WILSON and son perpetrated forgeries to the extent of several thousand pounds sterling, on the firm of BRUCE & TATERSFIELD, Hacmondwyke, Yorkshire, England, and left Liverpool per steamer *Kangaroo*, on the 28th of July. Afterwards the frauds were discovered, and the firm dispatched a detective after them. Meanwhile, Superintendent KENNEDY, hearing of the case, placed it in the hands of Detective FARLEY, who learned that the fugitives had been negotiating with an agent for the purchase of real estate. Upon this clue, when the English officer arrived, the pursuit was resumed, and finally the fugitives were arrested last Saturday, at Marlboro, Ulster Co., N. Y. Yesterday they sailed for England by the clipper-ship *Dreadnought*.

THE BURNING OF THE CATALINE.—The examination in the case of JAMES LARKIN, charged with having set the steamer *Cataline* on fire, near Fortress Monroe, in July last, was to have been resumed yesterday afternoon at the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice QUACKENBUSH. Other engagements on the part of both the Justice and Counsel for the defendant, made it necessary, however, to defer the hearing, and at present the day and hour for taking up the matter is not fixed.

DARING THEFT.—JAMES DAVIS, *alias* "Fatty," of whom the only favorable thing that can be said is that he wears good clothes, was arrested yesterday, as he has often been before, for stealing. The complainant, Mr. JOHN B. CUTTE, of No. 133 Bowery, alleged that the prisoner approached him quickly, and snatched from his shirt front a diamond breast-pin valued at $250. The rogue then attempted to run away, but was intercepted and secured by officer MURRAY of the Tenth Precinct, who found the brilliant on the pavement where it had been thrown. Justice BRENNAN committed the accused.

THE SUPPOSED CHILD MURDER.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday investigated the circumstances attending the death of AMELIA SMITH, a child six months old, whose death occurred on Saturday night, at No. 555 First-avenue. The mother of deceased was accused of having murdered her, but the evidence conclusively established the fact that death resulted from concussion of the brain, superinduced by falling out of bed head foremost. A verdict exonerating Mrs. SMITH was rendered, and the Coroner discharged her from custody.

SHOCKING DEATH.—JOHN ROWAN, aged 14 years, was admitted to the New-York Hospital, on the 2d inst., suffering from a wound in one of his feet, which had been produced by a large iron spike upon which he stepped at Pier No. 2, E. R. It became necessary to amputate three of his toes, when lockjaw supervened, and he died. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body.

A SECESSION LETTER-CARRIER ARRESTED.—Deputy Marshals HUNT and MCKAY arrested at Rockaway, L. I., on Sunday evening, JOHN MOTT, a resident of Mobile, who is accused of carrying letters to and fro for the Confederate authorities. The prisoner was brought to this City yesterday, and will probably be taken to Fort Lafayette to-day.

A LITTLE GIRL DROWNED.—MARY BURGMAN, a child aged six years, was found drowned yesterday, at Pier No. 9 North River. She had been missing since Saturday last, and it is thought that she accidentally fell into the water while playing upon the pier. The body was taken to the house of her parents, No. 16 Carlisle-street, and Coroner SCHIRMER was notified to hold an inquest.

The Empire City Regatta.

The seventh annual Regatta of the Empire City Club took place from opposite Yorkville Park yesterday afternoon, the prizes amounting to some $400. The river towards Harlem was thickly studded with small yachts and boats of all sizes, while the adjoining shores were lined with spectators. Probably some two thousand able-bodied persons were in attendance.

It was estimated that there was sufficient lager-bier drank to float any two of the boats which joined in the races. There were one or two miniature fights on the ground, one pickpocket was arrested, and several unsuccessful efforts were made to rob persons of their gold watches during the afternoon. The judges' boat, the yacht *Look Here*, was anchored opposite the grounds, and the other stake-boat was stationed about three-fourths of a mile distant. The main attraction to the race was the announcement that WARD, the Newburgh champion, would enter the lists. He was present, but on account of alleged ill-health, did not row.

The first race was by seventeen feet boats, two pairs of sculls, and was won by the *Silas Wright*, in total time, 41 minutes 6 seconds. The second race of six-oared lap-streakes, the *Lightfoot*, *J. Berdan* and *Gulick*, entered. It was won by *Lightfoot*, in 36 minutes 42 seconds total time. The *Berdan* being only 9 seconds behind.

In the third race of four-oared boats only two entered—the *George J. Brown* and *Judge Voorhies*—the prizes being $50 and $20. This race was handsomely contested, with perhaps a single unhandsome shearing across the *Voorhies'* bows by the *Brown*, when near the judges' boat on the first stretch. *Brown* won the race in 36 minutes 38 seconds, her competitor being only five seconds behind, but interrupted by the raft of small boats, which, despite the frequent calls to "get out of the way," thronged the course, and greatly interfered with the races. The Harbor Police exerted little influence in keeping the course clear. The races passed off satisfactorily, and the crowd dispersed about 6½ o'clock P. M.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Reassembling of the Common Council.

REDISTRICTING THE SEVENTH AND FOURTEENTH WARDS—REPORT ON THE VOLUNTEER CLAIMS.

The Board of Aldermen, after a recess of six weeks, reassembled last evening. As the President of the Board, Col. A. M. WOOD, Fourteenth N. Y. S. M., is still a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, Alderman FRANKS, of the Sixth Ward, was called upon to preside. The minutes of the last regular meeting, and those of the special session, were read and approved. A large number of ordinances for filling up, digging down, and grading lots, were presented and adopted. A communication was received from Brig.-Gen. CROOKE, stating that there was a deficiency of $194 50 in the amount appropriated by the Board to pay expenses of receiving the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments upon their return from the seat of war. The subject was referred to the Finance Committee. On motion of Alderman BELKNAP, the Seventh Ward was redistricted as follows:

First District—Bounded by Washington, Lafayette, Classon and Flushing avenues.

Second District—Bounded by Flushing, Classon, Lafayette and Bedford avenues.

Third District—Bounded by Lafayette, Atlantic, Classon and Washington avenues.

Fourth District—Bounded by Lafayette, Atlantic, Bedford and Classon avenues.

On motion of Alderman MURPHY, the Fourteenth Ward was redistricted as follows:

First District—Bounded by North Fourth, Third, North Fourteenth, First, North Fifteenth streets and East River.

Second District—Bounded by North Fourth, North Second streets, Union-avenue, Fifth, North Fourteenth and Third streets.

Third District—Bounded by North Fourth, Fourth, Grand streets and East River.

Fourth District—Bounded by North Fourth, North Second, Ninth, Grand and Fourth streets.

The Common Council gave consent to have a temporary sewer constructed by the Sewer Board to relieve the property at the junction of Putnam and Franklin avenues. The Special Committee reported on claims against the Volunteer Fund; so far as the Committee have investigated the bills passed amount to $5,644 44. Several claims are yet to be examined. Some of the bills presented the Committee reduced one-half, and from nearly all a handsome per centage was taken off and others were repudiated entirely. The nearest approach to cheating the Committee could find was where a member of the War Commission borrowed some money from a merchant who furnished a large quantity of clothing. The report was ordered printed.

A statement of the work done in the Corporation shop during the last year was received from the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, showing that the city, by doing their own work on apparatus belonging to the Fire Department, had saved over $3,000.

The contract for glazing and repairing the lamps, was awarded to JOHN DURAND, in the Eastern District, for $1,134 per annum, and in the Western District to H. W. PARSONS, for $1,535 per annum.

The contract for the carrying of prisoners between the Courts and the prisons, was awarded to BERNARD LYNCH, for $1,450 per annum, to take effect immediately.

Considerable routine business was transacted, when the Board adjourned for one week.

PEOPLE'S MASS MEETING.—A mass meeting of the people will be held in Fort Greene, Thursday afternoon next, "for the purpose of giving expression to their views and sentiments on the subject of the great rebellion, now being waged by the Southern Secessionists against the Government of the Republic." "All who are in favor of an earnest and vigorous prosecution of the war" are invited to attend.

SUICIDE.—A man named WILLIAM FITZPATRICK committed suicide Sunday night, by hanging himself to the limb of a tree, corner of Eighth-avenue and Tenth-street.

New-Jersey.

WELL DONE.—Passaic Hose Company, No. 4, of Jersey City, have sent 74 men (connected with that company as members and runners,) to the seat of war in a body. They are connected with Company C, Sixth Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, JAMES HUGHES, Captain. The Foreman of No. 4, JOHN HOWETH, has gone out as First Lieutenant.

ACCIDENT FROM A LAMP EXPLOSION.—Mrs. McGILHAN, residing at No. 109 Essex-street, Jersey City, was badly burned by the explosion of a fluid lamp on Saturday evening. The flames were extinguished by her husband, who enveloped her in a piece of carpet which he tore up from the floor.

A CONFIDENCE GAME.—A verdant gentleman from the interior, while sauntering about the New-York and Erie dépôt, at the Long Dock, on Sunday night, had his attention arrested by a genteel person who was standing near a pile of baggage, apparently in great distress of mind. His sympathizing heart led him to inquire the cause. The gentleman in apparent distress of mind replied that some scoundrel had picked his pocket, and thus he was unable to pay the charge of $6 on his baggage; that if the money was not paid immediately the Company would return the baggage to the starting place. The verdant gentleman was induced to advance the money for an hour, until it could be obtained from New-York, for which he was to receive pay and remain in charge of the baggage. At a later period the verdant gentleman learned that he had been victimized.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The Forty-seventh Regiment N. Y. S. M., (formerly the Washington Grays,) who have been encamped at East New-York, left Jersey City last night, shortly after 9 o'clock, *via* the New-Jersey Railroad, for Washington. They numbered 870 rank and file, and are under the command of Col. MOORE. The Third New-Hampshire and Eighth Maine Regiments proceeded to the seat of war by the same railroad, between 4 and 6 o'clock on Sunday morning.

QUICK WORK.—A company of 110 men from Paterson passed through Jersey City yesterday afternoon for Trenton, to join the Seventh Regiment, which leaves for Washington this week. This company, which is composed of young, respectable mechanics, was raised since Saturday morning last.

The Turf for 1861.

FASHION PLEASURE-GROUND ASSOCIATION—FALL RACES.—First race, two year olds, match, carrying 87 pounds, for $3,500, Monday, Sept. 16:

J. HUNTER names bay filly by *Revenue*, dam *Young Gipsey*, by imported *Mercer*..........1 0

J. B. MONNOT names bay filly by *Logan*, dam *Sylphide*, by *Emilius*..........2 2

Time: 1.57¾ 2.00¼.

Second race, same day, sweepstakes, for two year olds, carrying 90 pounds, fillies and geldings allowed 3 pounds, $200 entrance, half forfeit, the proprietor to add $200, dash of a mile, four subscribers:

J. HUNTER enters brown colt by imported *Babrownie*, dam imported *Comfort*, by *Irish Birdcatcher*. 1

J. B. MONNOT, chesnut filly *Maid of Orleans*...... 2

S. F. FORBES, ch. c. *May Queen*.......... 3

Time: 1.52.

The State Fair.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 16.

The entries at the State Fair to-day will exceed 900. Large numbers of fine cattle and horses arrived, this morning, from different sections of the State, as also from Kentucky and Canada. Competition in sheep and swine will be very spirited.

Secretary SEWARD's Arabian horses arrived on the ground. Flora Temple is magnificently arranged, and the display will be one of the finest ever seen in this State. Indications are that the Fair will be a complete success in every particular. The weather is delightful, and every train brings large additions to the exhibition, as also people from every direction. The telegraph wires have been extended to the Fair Grounds, and an office has been opened there for the accommodation of the public. The attendance promises to be very large.

Opening of Polytechnic College.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 16.

At the opening of Polytechnic College, to-day, 60 students registered their names, including students from Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina. This is a larger number than at any previous year so early in the season, and which shows that the war has not paralyzed the students of civil, mining and mechanical engineering.

Great Fire in Murray-street.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1861.

Messrs. HERRING & CO.:

Gents—We have just recovered from the ruins of our store, No. 45 Murray-st., which was destroyed by fire last night, our Safe, (which was one of your Herring's Patent Champion,) and we are highly pleased to state that the contents are in a perfect state of preservation, not a *word in all our valuable books and papers but what is as perfect as before the fire*.

Not a vestige of our stock remains, except the safe and its contents. The fire was extremely hot, and the safe was in the ruins eighteen hours, and has proved itself all you represented it to be—*fire-proof*.

Yours, E. S. WHEELER & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

The most reliable security from fire now known.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

Lined with Herring and Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled.

SECOND-HAND SAFES,

Of a variety of makes, having been taken in part pay for "Herring's," will be sold cheap.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Military Shoulder-Brace AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED. A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Trusses.—Dr. Riggs' Hard Rubber Truss challenges comparison. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, may be returned. Also, varicocele truss and appliances for enlarged veins. No. 2 Barclay-st.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder-Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, Instruments for Physical Deformities, &c. Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann st., under Barnum's Museum.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown. Best in use. Reliable for color, unchangeableness, &c. Dépôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutter of Hair and Whiskers, at No. 1.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

SECOR—FLINT.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 5, by Rev. Edward Lathrop, D. D., Mr. JOHN G. SECOR to Miss CORNELIA A. FLINT, daughter of Cyrus Flint, all of this City.

TURNER—BAYLIES.—At Astoria, the residence of the bride's father, on Saturday, Sept. 14, by Rev. Mr. Sayre, P. JAMES TURNER, of Newport, R. I., to ELIZA WELLS, daughter of Dr. Harsey Baylies.

MERRILL—GIBBS.—At New-Bedford, on Thursday, Sept. 12, EDWARD B. MERRILL, Esq., of this City, to MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Alexander Gibbs, of New-Bedford.

DIED.

WESLEY.—At Rye, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 15, JOHN E. WESLEY, only son of E. B. and Elizabeth Wesley, in the 22d year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at Christ's Church, Rye, on Tuesday, Sept. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PECK.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 14, EDWIN PECK, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 149 West 34th-st.

TIER.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 15, at 5 o'clock, of typhoid fever, LAURA E. TIER, aged 16, youngest daughter of the late John W. and Harriet Tier.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 85 2d-st., this afternoon, (Tuesday,) at 5 o'clock.

KENNEDY.—In this City, on Monday morning, Sept. 16, MARGARET KENNEDY, wife of John Kennedy, aged 45 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 159 Eldridge-st., this afternoon (Tuesday) at 2 o'clock.

LAW.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 15, JESSIE GRAHAM, youngest child of William and Mary Law, aged 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 211 10th-av., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock.

ARGUINT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 16, JOSEPH D. ARGUINT, son of Capt. Joseph and Ellen Arguint, aged 8 years, 9 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his parents, No. 221 Schmerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

ARQUIT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 16, JOSEPH D., only son of Capt. Joseph and Ellen Arquit, aged 8 years, 9 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock, precisely, from the residence of his parents, No. 221 Schemerhorn-st., between Bond and Nevins.

NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Sept. 15, Mrs. ELIZABETH, relict of the late Isaac Nichols, Esq., in the 78th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the house of her son-in-law, Joseph L. Brown, No. 319 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

DEVEREUX.—In Utica, on Monday, Sept. 9, JOHN C. DEVEREUX, Esq., of this City, aged 45 years.

FERGUSON.—At the residence of Miles Chambers, on Monday, Sept. 16, CHARLES EDGAR, infant son of William B. and Louisa Ferguson, aged 2 months and 26 days.

Further notice to-morrow.

DEWEY.—At Harlem, on Sunday evening, Sept. 15, ALICE, youngest daughter of Jos. S. and Harriet Dewey, aged 10 years.

Funeral services to-day, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock, at the residence of his father, 126th-st. His remains will be taken to Southport, Conn., for interment.

HITCHCOCK.—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Monday morning, Sept. 16, Miss SARAH H. HITCHCOCK, aged 18 years and 4 months, eldest daughter of Daniel R. and Mary A. Hitchcock.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Tompkinsville, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P.M.

BISHOP.—At Newburgh, on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 15, CAULDWELL, only son of Nathan and Caroline C. Bishop, of New-York, aged 1 year, 1 month and 25 days.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

MITCHELL.—At Manhassett, L. I., on Monday, Sept. 16, SARAH MITCHELL, aged 91 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the house of her brother, Capt. Whitehead Mitchell, at Manhassett.

STEVENS.—At Petersburgh, Rensselaer County, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 15, Mrs. HANNAH MARIA STEVENS, aged 29 years, wife of Henry W. Stevens, and daughter of Charles and Ann Hooper.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 76 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

DEVEREUX.—At Utica, on Monday, Sept. 9, JOHN C. DEVEREUX, of the City of New-York, aged 45 years.

DUNCAN.—At St. Louis, Mo., on Thursday, Sept. 12, THOMAS R., eldest son of James and Mary Duncan, in the 13th year of his age.

STONE.—At Manchester, England, on Friday, Aug. 25, JANE, wife of Joel Stone, of New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 491.—SEPT. 16, 1861.
11, 9, 21, 44, 42, 72, 49, 47, 51, 54, 61, 62, 22.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 492.—SEPT. 16, 1861.
73, 15, 74, 34, 10, 8, 20, 28, 36, 31, 9, 37, 22, 27.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES VERY LOW, At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN,
OR STONE BRIDGE,
(FROM EVERY POINT OF VIEW,)
Authentically Described and Illustrated,
CONTAINING
I.—ALL THE OFFICIAL REPORTS—From Gen. McDowell, each Division and each Brigade.
II.—OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE REBELS.
III.—RUSSELL'S LETTERS on the Battle and its Results, with Notes.
IV.—PICTURESQUE NARRATIVES FROM EYE-WITNESSES.
V.—THE UNION PRESS ON THE BATTLE.
VI.—THE SECESSION PRESS ON THE BATTLE.
VII.—THE BRITISH PRESS ON THE BATTLE.
VIII.—INCIDENTS, ANECDOTES and MUNCHAUSENIANA, Rebel and otherwise.
IX.—A MAP, WITH POSITIONS, &c., prepared expressly for this work by Gen. Barry, U. S. A.
Will be ready on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
REBELLION RECORD. No. 23. 10c. Now ready.
ALSO,
RUSSELL'S LETTER TO THE LONDON TIMES, with notes from Rebellion Record. Price 3 cents.
The first volume of the REBELLION RECORD, with complete Index, &c., will be published October 1.
G. P. PUTNAM,
No. 532 Broadway.

TO SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.
Steel of the best quality, covered and uncovered, from No. 15 to No. 20, for sale.
Brooklyn Steel Springles, No. 9 Furman-st.,
Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry.

NOTICE.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1861.

The new style of Government POSTAGE STAMPS is now ready, and for sale at this office. Exchange will be made of the new style for an equivalent amount of the old issue during a period of

SIX DAYS

from the date of this notice, after which stamps of the old issue will not be received in payment of postage on letters sent from this office. WM. B. TAYLOR, P. M.

SIXTEENTH WARD PEOPLE'S MEETING.—The citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, irrespective of party, who are in favor of a vigorous and effective prosecution of the present war, and of maintaining the integrity of the national Union, are invited to meet at the Eighth District Court-room, corner of 7th-av. and 22d-st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Sept. 17, at 7½ o'clock, to respond to the nomination of the People's Convention, held at Syracuse Sept. 10 and 11.

By order of WM. H. BULL, Chairman.
CHAS. P. JOHNSON, Sec'y Com. of Arrangements.

CARPETING.—NEW AND ELEGANT FALL Carpetings, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. English Velvet, Brussels, 3-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Matting, Oil-Cloths, (1 to 8 yards wide,) at a great reduction in prices; all goods guaranteed; no urging to buy. Particularly note No. 99 Bowery.

MILITARY.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Two regiments of light cavalry are about being organized by the United States Government, one of which, to be called the first United States Lancers, is now in process of formation by Col. Smolinski, the head-quarters of which is the War Department, Washington, and a branch office at No. 1 Park-place, Room No. 29, New-York, in charge of Acting Adjutant P. E. McTighe. Several inducements are offered to gentlemen wishing to raise companies of 45 men each, as well as to privates ambitious of military honors, to whom promotion is guaranteed. All applications in the Northern States are to be addressed to the Acting Adjutant, who will supply free passports to officers and men to the camp of rendezvous, at Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

HEAD-QUARTERS TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., No. 594 Broadway.—The Commander-in-Chief having issued his order for the reorganization of this regiment for the war, the following places are established as recruiting stations:

Co. A, Lieut. Ferry, No. 594 Broadway.
Co. B, Capt. Huson, No. 553 Grand-street.
Co. C, Capt. Fowler, No. 546 Pearl-st. and Mercer House.
Co. D, Lieut. Heaglan, Mercer House.
Co. E, Capt. Ryder, Mercer House.
Co. F, Capt. Cromie, Jefferson Market.
Co. G, Capt. Boyle, No. 594 Broadway.
Co. H, Capt. McCormack, Jefferson Market.
Co. I, ———, Mercer House.
Co. K, Lieut. Dean, Mercer House and No. 311 East Broadway.

The Officers having been already in the service for three months, recruits may rely upon effective discipline, drill, and good care. HENRY A. WEEKS, Colonel.

FIRST REGIMENT FREMONT RIFLES, COL. W. MERRITT. HEAD-QUARTERS, No. [illegible] Broadway. This regiment is now being mustered into service and offers superior inducements to officers and men who desire to unite with a first-class organization. Make early application at head-quarters. [illegible] bounty paid to each recruit.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!—FORTIETH MOZART REGIMENT, N. Y. V.—One hundred recruits wanted to fill up the above regiment, now stationed at Bailey's Cross Roads, Alexandria, Va. This regiment will accept one hundred able-bodied men to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged. Men enlisting will be dispatched immediately to Camp. Apply at No. 584 Broadway. Lieut.-Col. EGAN, Recruiting Officer.

YATES RIFLES, COL. PIERSON—COMPANY A.—The undersigned is now engaged in raising Company A for the above-named regiment, Head-quarters Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Centre Market. Uniform and rations from date of enlistment.
FRED'K ZISSEL, Captain.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhea in children, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

"Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never, before this, wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER."

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

"We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER."

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, Do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev C. Z. Weiser to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

"Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow,'—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, collicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power, we would make her as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 Cents per bottle.

GENTLEMENS' HAIR VEST CHAINS,
For $3.
At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway.
One door below Canal-st.

ROCKWELL'S COMBINATION
UNION CAMP CHEST.
[PATENT APPLIED FOR.]
TIFFANY & CO.,
Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway, Sole Agents,
Invite the attention of Army and Navy officers' messes to this new and improved
UNION CAMP CHEST,
Which comprises the dimensions of 31 inches length, 18 inches breadth and 11 inches depth; a portable Pantry, containing all the culinary and mechanical appliances, for four or six persons; a Dining Table of 30x31 inches spread, durable enough for the roughest wear, and a Stove, from its strength and convenient simplicity, especially suited for camp cooking. This combination of
PANTRY, STOVE AND TABLE,
the result of a most careful study of the necessities and incidents of campaigning and of the articles in use by the ARMIES OF FRANCE, ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA, commends itself to the American soldier alike by its convenience, durability and capacity.
The agents have had in their establishment every camp chest of note in use at home and abroad, and do not hesitate to pronounce this one, in their judgment, infinitely superior to any known; for the justice of which assertion they court a general examination and comparison.
The STOVE, as well as the TABLE, is so constructed as to be sold by itself, and can be used with any Army Chest or trunk in vogue.
Price of Union Camp Chest, $30 and $40; of Table separate, $3 to $5; of Stove, $5.

UNITED STATES CONVENTION OF UNIVERSALISTS.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

TUESDAY.

Meeting of Council at Dr. Chapin's Church, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Sunday-School Meeting at Dr. Chapin's Church, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Preaching at 20th-st. Church, between 6th and 7th avs., at 7½ o'clock P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

Conferences at 20th-st. Church and (Second Society) 11th-st., 2d-av., at 8 o'clock A. M.

Occasional Sermon by Rev. W. W. CURRY, of Indiana, in Dr. Chapin's Church, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Universalist Reunion at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Conference Meeting in Dr. Chapin's Church, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Preaching at Williamsburgh Church, corner 4th-st. and South 3d-st., at 7½ o'clock P. M.

THURSDAY.

Conferences at 20th-st. Society, between 6th and 7th avs., at 8 o'clock A. M.

Preaching at Dr. Chapin's Church, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Communion Service in Dr. Chapin's Church, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Conference at Second Society, 11th-st. and 2d-av., at 7 o'clock P. M.

Preaching at Church of the Restoration, Brooklyn, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., at 7½ o'clock P. M.

After Tuesday morning, the Council will meet in Bleecker-st. Church.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young girl, as a first-rate chambermaid and waitress, or would do housework for a small private family; the best of City reference can be given from her last place, where she has lived for the last seven years. Call at No. 551 8th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., in the bakery. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork or laundress. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waitress; advertiser has four years' first-class reference from her last place; location no object. Call, for two days, at No. 111½ West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION for a neat, capable girl, of very respectable appearance, as waitress and chambermaid or children's nurse and sewer; is a very efficient girl of excellent disposition; has the very best of references, and would hire for very low wages in a good family. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing, or would take a laundress' place in a small family; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and would assist in washing and ironing; is willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or any other capacity and sew; any lady requiring her services will find her willing and obliging, not afraid of work; wages no object. Can be seen at No. 344 6th-av., near 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young English woman, a situation as chambermaid and do fine washing, or nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 494 6th-av., near 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAIL, &c.—WANTED BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, waitress only, or to do general housework. Best of City references will be given. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as seamstress, or to do chamberwork or the light housework of a small family; understands shirt-making, cutting and fitting children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; would go out of the City; has the best City reference. Call at No. 192 Varick-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and to assist in the washing and ironing; can give good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 277 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young girl, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 196 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A very good girl, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; is a good plain sewer; has lived three years in her last place, and comes highly recommended. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 31 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to assist in washing; can produce the best City reference. Can be seen until suited, at No. 26 West 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 124 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, or to do plain cooking; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 354 9th-av., in the store, between 31st and 32d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable English girl to do light chamberwork and waiting; no objection to children; age 18. Apply at No. 219 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 244 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A highly respectable young woman from Newark, N. J., wants a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and the fine washing and ironing; is fully competent of the capacity above mentioned. No one need apply except a private family. Can give unquestionable Newark City recommendations as to honesty and capability. Can be seen for three days at No. 26 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, or would take care of children and do plain sewing, and willing to make herself generally useful; City reference from her last place. Call at No. 198 East 16th-st., between 1st-av. and Av. A.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; the advertiser has seven years' reference from her last place, either verbal or written, which will bear the strictest investigation. Call at No. 235 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts, first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, steady, well-disposed girl, with the best of reference, desires a situation, in City or country, as chambermaid and waitress; is a first-class chambermaid; understands waiting thoroughly; will assist in washing, and be generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a smart, intelligent and very capable servant; she is an excellent table servant, and very neat and tidy; she has lived five years in her last place, and has very good City reference. Call at No. 222 7th-av., near 25th-st., front room, top floor,

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing; has excellent City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing; has years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 462 Washington-st., between Watts and Canal sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can bring two years' reference from her last employer. Call at No. 529 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., in the hat-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting in a small, private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 94 West 33d-st., first floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat and tidy girl, with good reference, is anxious to procure a situation as above in a private family, either in the City or country; is willing and obliging; can enter her place this day. Call at 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman; no objection to take care of children; willing and obliging; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 135 Amity-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress; can do fine washing and fluting in the nicest manner; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 427 6th-av., corner 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid or laundress; one who is capable of her business, with the best City reference. Apply at No. 81 West 11th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is a first-rate operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to do fine washing; also understands fluting. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 380 West 35th-st., southeast corner of 9th-av.

AS COLORIST.—WANTED, BY A LADY, A place in a daguerrean gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, fashion plates, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Daguerrean Gallery, No. 65 8th-av., corner of 13th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for 3 days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first class cook; she understands the business in all its branches—meats, soups, poultry, games; makes excellent bread, biscuit, &c.; is clean about her person and kitchen; best of City reference; has lived three years in her last place; no objections to the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a small private family; is a good plain cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit; also is a first-rate washer and ironer; has no objection to do general housework; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent woman, as first-rate plain cook; understands all kinds of good family cooking and baking; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; would go a short way in the country, and has 6 years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 481 6th-av., near 29th-st., in the book-store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN experienced woman, as cook; understands all kinds of meats and soups, and pastry, and baking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 129 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., 2d-floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN WOman wants a situation as cook. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 61 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable Protestant woman, as cook; willing to assist with the washing; understands her business perfectly; the best of City reference given; no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 231 West 39th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the very best of City reference from her last place; would be willing to do part of the washing. Can be seen at No. 156 West 15th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED Protestant cook a situation in a first-class family; understands first-class cooking in all its branches. The highest testimonials given as regards character and qualifications. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., one door east of Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as cook; she understands her business thoroughly; can make all kinds of bread and pastry; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 244 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, game and soups, baking and pastry; all kinds of desserts, jellies and ice-creams; the best of City references given. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable Protestant woman, as first-class cook; the best of City reference; understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business; can do all kinds of cooking; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable girl as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, or laundress, or to do general housework; good City references. Call at No. 120 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A GERMAN COOK, a situation in City or country; she understands all kinds of cooking—desserts, jellies, and baking of cakes and bread. Apply at No. 200 17th-st., Room No. 18, top floor, between 1st-av. and Avenue A, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook in a gentleman's family; understands her business in all its branches. Best of City references can be given. Call at No. 217 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable woman, as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing. She thoroughly understands her business. Can give the best of references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 122 7th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who thoroughly understands her business; who understands soups and game, and all kinds of pastry, and is an excellent bread baker. Best of City reference. Call at No. 362 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A PROfessed cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly; satisfactory City references can be had; will not do washing. Call at No. 359 6th-av., first private door from 22d-st., two pair of stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as perfect cook; understands game and soups, baking and pastry, jellies and ice cream, and all kinds of desserts; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 97 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable young woman as first-class cook, thoroughly competent of all its branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 74 West 32d-st. Very best of City reference.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook; can give the best of City reference; has lived five years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 Union-court, University-place.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, WILLING to assist in the washing and ironing; good City recommendations required. Apply immediately at No. 32 St. Mark's-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 16 5th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook and laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a young woman who is a first-class cook, excellent laundress, and has lived five years in one family and six in another; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS good, plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do the general housework of a small private family; no objection to City or country; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; is a first-rate bread maker; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 105 West 10th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 362 2d-av., Room No. 13, 3d floor, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, in a private family; is a good cook; would also be willing to asssist in washing and ironing; can produce the best of City reference. Apply at No. 128 East 22d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business; is a good bread, biscuit and cake maker; no objections to City or country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 122 Mott-st., between Grand and Hester.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation; is a good cook; has no objections to assist in washing and ironing; has good City references. Call at No. 157 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 5 Patchen-place, West 10th-st., near 6th-av., front room, third floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A STEADY, INdustrious girl, a situation as good cook and to assist with the washing; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; very economical and neat in the kitchen. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an American woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; understands her business; the best of reference will be given; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 151 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO young women want situations, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and to do sewing; have the best of City reference. Call at No. 208 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a young woman; understands all kinds of cooking and baking, or will take a laundress' situation; best of reference for a number of years, from her last employer in the City. Apply at No. 904 Broadway, in the millinery store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A REspectable Protestant girl, with undoubted references from some of the best families in the City, for honesty, sobriety and competency, wishes a situation; will be found a thorough cook; can wash and iron in the very best style; makes nice bread, biscuit, cake and pies, &c.; no objections to the country; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation for a very worthy girl; is an experienced cook, and very superior washer and ironer; or would do the general housework of a private family; is a neat, efficient servant, and highly recommended from her last place; wages moderate. Inquire at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, three doors from Fulton-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or will do cooking alone; understands English and American cooking; good City reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 22 East 12th-st., near University-place, in the store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at 23 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, between State and Joralemon, for two days. Can give the best of City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can give best City references. Call at No. 108 East 13th-st. No objection to a private boarding house. Call for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER OR HOUSEWORKER.—A young woman, clean, civil and capable, wishes a situation; has excellent reference from her last employer; can cook, bake, milk, make butter and wash and iron first-rate. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; good reference can be given; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 239 Mulberry-st., in the rear, Room 7.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference if required. Address Mrs. HENDERSON, No. 9 5th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; can give best references from last place. Call at No. 529 6th-av., in the hat store, between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A SOBER, HONest and industrious young woman, with good reference, is anxious to go in the country to do general housework, is a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; can milk; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A situation wanted by a young woman lately landed from Ireland, to do washing and ironing, or to assist in general housework. Call for two days, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at No. 310 3d-av., 2d floor, back room, corner of 48th-st.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A SMALL private family, a good, steady and faithful Protestant girl, for general housework; one with undoubted City references from her last employer may apply at No. 88 East 41st-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as regular waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last five years. Call for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young woman as waitress, or would assist in chamberwork; has lived in the best families; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as regular waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last five years. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st. Can be seen for 2 days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as waitress, or would do waiting and chamberwork; has good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 167 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress, who furnishes the best of City references from one of the first families, a situation as thorough waitress and parlor-maid; takes the entire charge of the silver; also a woman as regular laundress, does up linens in magnificent style, fluting, and takes charge of a large wash. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., 2 days, or send a note.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress, by a young woman who thoroughly understands her business; has first-class City reference. Can be seen at No. 1 Union-court, corner of 12th-st. and University-place.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTEStant young woman, as waitress. No objections to the country. Apply for two days at No. 87 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A MOST WILLING AND obliging young woman wishes a situation as general housemaid; is a nice cook and a good washer and ironer; is a good chambermaid and waitress, and nurse; is willing to be generally useful; is neat about her person and duties; best City reference; wages low. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGLISH GIRL, who has been housekeeper in one family for ten years, wants a situation. Reference will be satisfactory. Apply or address at No. 321 Thompson-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW lady wishes a situation as housekeeper. Call for one week at No. 154 East 51st-st., New-York.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable English woman, who thoroughly understands her business, as housekeeper or seamstress, and to wait upon a lady; no objection to take charge of an infant from its birth; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery.

AS HOUSEMAID OR NURSE.—A RESPECTable middle-aged woman—a member of the Episcopal Church—wishes a situation in a small family, to do general housework, or would take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 East 26th-st., second floor, back room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation by a Protestant young woman, to do general work; is a good cook and baker of bread and biscuit, and a first-rate washer and ironer; understands milking and butter making; can be well recommended; will go to the country. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUation wanted for a very smart, capable girl, experienced in doing all kinds of general housework, a nice plain cook, and a very excellent washer and ironer; makes first-rate bread, biscuit, &c.; will be found very neat, obliging and quick about her work, and will hire for very moderate wages. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable girl, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of fine family sewing; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; good City references from her last place. Can be seen until suited at No. 77 West 19th-st., second floor.

AS LADY'S MAID AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation as lady's maid and family dressmaker, by a competent person; understands hair-dressing, doing up ladies' fine muslins, and all kinds of family sewing; good reference can be given. Call or address No. 121 West 20th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress in a private family; can do French fluting and fine muslins in the neatest style; is an excellent dairy maid, or would go as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 61 Houston-st., near Mott, 2d floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A situation as laundress in a good family; she is very capable and understands her business in all its branches; can do up linen and finery in the best style; she lived four years in her last place, and has excellent reference. Call at No. 222 7th-av., near 25th-st., front room, top floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTEStant woman, a situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl, as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing; has no objection to chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 134 East 22d-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, as laundress in a respectable private family. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's, No. 18 West 39th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable girl wants a situation as laundress and chambermaid; would do plain sewing; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 264 East 9th-st., near 1st-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young American woman, as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant or children from their birth; has no objection to travel or to go a short distance in the country; is a neat sewer; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 117 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, for three days.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of two or three children and their clothes; can cut and fit ladies' dresses if required; or can do chamberwor kand sew; does muslins and lace up beautifully; has no objection to the country; has seven years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen till suited at No. 481 6th-av., in the book-store, near 29th-st.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN OF A RESPECtable family wants a situation in a first-class family as infant's nurse, or seamstress; is capable of both; can give good reference. Call at No. 335 3d-av., or send a note, for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth, to bring it up by hand; is a good seamstress and fond of children; is willing to make herself useful; would travel with a lady. Can be seen at No. 232 6th-av., near 15th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A TRUSTWORTHY Protestant woman as nurse, capable in all respects of the charge of a very young infant. None need apply but those having the best of City references. Apply, for two days, from 10 o'clock until 2, at No. 43 7th-av., near West 14th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A young girl, to take care of children; is competent of taking the entire charge of a young baby; can cut and fit for the children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 56 West 35th-st.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; is also a quick plain sewer. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 28th-st. Good City references.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT AND THOROUGHly experienced childs' nurse wants a situation; is an excellent plain sewer. No objections to travel. Call at No. 85 6th-av., 4th floor, rear building.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS WET nurse by a respectable newly-married woman. Call on or address ELIZABETH KELLY, No. 40 Whitehall-st., New-York City.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as seamstress and chambermaid; can do all kinds of sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen, at No. 144 West 33d-st., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 74 West 19th-st., for two days.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A NEATappearing young girl, a situation as child's nurse; is a good plain sewer, and is willing to make herself useful; wages not so much an object as a home; has no objection to the City or country; the most undoubted City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl, to take care of children and do sewing, and to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 362 2d-av., Room No. 13, 3d floor, for two days.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED middle-aged English woman desires a situation as infant's nurse; is perfectly capable to take the entire charge of an infant, and bring it up by hand; can do plain sewing; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 175 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A REspectable Protestant young girl wants a situation as nurse and plain sewer; is very kind to children; or as chambermaid and plain sewer; has good recommendations from her last place. Call for four days at No. 87 West 19th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is perfectly competent to take the entire charge of the nursery and instruct the children in the English language, having received a liberal share of education; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., corner 12th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at 264 East 9th-st., near 1st-av., second floor, back room.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—WANTED—one accustomed to having charge of a young infant, and capable of doing fine sewing; none need apply who cannot refer to last employer. Call at No. 116 West 21st-st., Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress by a young woman fully competent, and always accustomed to the care of children; can give City reference as to capacity, &c. Can be seen for two days at No. 253 Fulton, opposite Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable young girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or seamstress and assist in chamberwork; understands the use of Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can give good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable English woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby; no objections to travel with a lady; has the best of City reference. Apply for three days at No. 108 West 20th-st., N.Y.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork; good City reference given. Apply at No. 362 2d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted, as nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman; has City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, this week, at No. 115 West 12th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress in a private family; can do all kinds of family sewing, fine shirt making, embroidery; understands the use of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has no objection to assist in the care of children, or do light chamberwork, or wait on a lady. Call for two days at No. 373 6th-av., one door from 23d-st., in the fancy store. The best of City reference can be given.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as seamstress; she understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; also operating on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to travel; the best of City reference given. Call at the residence of her present employer, 38 East 26th-st., near Madison-av., for three days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and embroider; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; would assist in the care of children and make herself generally useful; has the best City references. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 7 East 32d-st., near 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; would make herself useful if required; will work by the week or month; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 40 West 13th-st., front room, over the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's or Grover & Baker's sewing machines; would assist in the care of children, or do chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 222 7th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as seamstress; she is a good plain sewer, cuts and fits children's and ladies' plain dresses, operates well on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; she would assist with light work. The best of reference given. Call at No. 102 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as first-class seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; is a good shirt-maker; can cut and fit children's dresses; has no objection to light chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 86 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent girl, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; would assist in chamberwork, or wait on a lady; has no objections to a short distance in the country. Good City references can be given. Call at No. 537 3d-av., near 37th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young girl, as seamstress; is competent to do all kinds of sewing and embroidery; no objection to take care of children, and do chamberwork if required; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 156 West 18th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing and cutting children's dresses; is willing to assist with chamberwork; no objection to the country; good City references given. Apply at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBERMAID—COOK, &c.—Three Protestant young women want situations in a respectable family, or families; one as seamstress; would assist in chamberwork; one as chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as plain cook or laundress. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 693 3d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; or wait on a lady and take care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 153 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as seamstress; can cut and fit dresses, or to wait on a lady. Call, for two days, at 73 West 20th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY AN AMERican, a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting. Apply at No. 33 West 24th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a Protesant girl, as seamstress and to assist in chamberwork; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 37 East 23d-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A smart, industrious girl, a situation as general servant; is a good, thorough plain cook, experienced in general housework, and a very excellent washer and ironer; is faithful and neat; can be highly recommended, and will hire for very moderate wages, either for the City or country. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED A SITuation, by a young woman, lately landed; would wish to do the work of a small private family; would take City or country. Call, or address a note to No. 345 7th-av., corner of 32d-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as general servant; makes bread, washes and irons well, does up linen in style; or as chambermaid and waitress; wages $6. Call at 184 East 21st-st.

UNE JEUNE FEMME FRANCAISE, PROTestante désirerait se placer dans une famille allant en Europe, pour prendre soin des enfants. Elle offre les plus hautes recommandations de la dame avec lagaelle elle est depuis trois ans. S'addresser 30 West 21eme-rue.

TO GO OUT BY THE DAY, &c., OR AS SEAMSTRESS.—An American woman wishes to engage to go out by the day, week, or month, or would take a permanent situation as a first-class seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at No. 3 Madison-st.

DRESS MAKING.—A CLOAK AND DRESSmaker long experienced in all the branches of the trade, wishes to make engagements with a few families preferring their work done at their own houses, by the day, or would fill a situation as forewoman. Address, by note, M. U., No. 471 6th-av.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready for capable servants.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family, by a Protestant man, who thoroughly understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, harness and carriages, who has the best City reference in that capacity. Ladies or gentlemen in want of such a man will address R. A., No. 75 West 19th-st., or Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man, who understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver, and would make himself useful; no objection to work in a vegetable garden if required, and can come well recommended from his last place. Address S. M. N., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a steady, sober young man, as coachman and groom; has had long experience in the above capacity; is willing to make himself useful; can give the highest recommendation from the families that he has lived with for some years. Address M. D., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN PARTING with his coachman, is desirous of finding employment for him; he is sober, reliable, and entirely capable of his business; ten years' City reference. Call, or address a note for W. W., at Gardiner's feed store, 23d-st., near 6th-av., or at Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man with good references; is able to milk; lately landed from England. Apply at No. 120 9th-st., near 3d-av., at Mr. Eddings'.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable Protestant young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of carriages and horses; is an excellent milker, and would go to any part of the country at low wages; will be found willing and obliging, and can be highly recommended. Address B. B., at No. 135 Bowery, or Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable man; he thoroughly understands the care and proper treatment of carriages and horses, and will be found civil and obliging, and can be highly recommended. Address A. B., at Mr. Coxhead's saddlery store, No. 1,199 Broadway, or Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young man, as coachman and groom, plain gardener and farmer, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has two years' reference from his last place. Address W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single man as coachman and groom; he understands gardening and the care of horses, and is a good driver; good reference given. Address B. H. W., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands his business, and can be highly recommended. Address J. H., at Mr. Lowden's saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, (a native of Scotland,) six years in last situation; understands the practice of horticulture in all its departments; satisfactory references given. Address J. U. KUNOOLE, at McIlvain & Young's seed-store, No. 9 John-st., N. Y.

AS FARMER OR GROOM.—WANTED, BY A young man, a situation as farmer or to take care of horses and make himself useful; best reference given. Address J. F., No. 9 John-st., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation is wanted by a young man with over five years' reference, as coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is a splendid driver, either in City or country; is also a good vegetable gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up-stairs.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a single man who is a good milker; understands the care of horses, and all kind of cattle; is not afraid of work. Has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address T. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a respectable man, an Englishman, a situation as groom and coachman, who perfectly understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of City reference; no objections to the country. Address J. P., for two days, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM, FARMER, &C.—A YOUNG Protestant man desires a situation in the country; he thoroughly understands the management of horses, carriages, garden and cows, and has been accustomed to make himself generally useful; three years' reference of ability and unexceptionable character can be given. Call on or address E. M., No. 9 City Hall-square, New-York.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation by a single young man, as gardener and coachman, who has had long experience in gardening; understands the management of green-houses thoroughly, and also understands the management of horses, carriages, &c., and is a very careful driver; the best of references can be produced, wages moderate. Address J. S. M., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as good kitchen gardener; can take good care of horses and cattle; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, and to make herself generally useful; the most satisfactory references given for ability and trustworthiness. Address S. A., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER—LAUNDRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations for man and wife, of no family; the man is a thorough, practical gardener; well understands his business in all his various branches, of green-house and hot-house, hot or cold graperies; the wife as laundress, or chambermaid, or plain cook; both can come well recommended. Address GARDENER, Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation by a single young man as gardener and farmer; he has had long experience in gardening and is a first-class farmer; the best of City and country references can be produced. Address J. G., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS ASSISTANT GARDENER.—WANTED, A situation as assistant gardener, by a single man; has had a good experience in gardening, or would take the charge of a small place. Can give good references. Apply at or address X., Smith's Seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st., N. Y.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT man, a situation as waiter in a private family; he has the best of City reference from where he has lived four years; he perfectly understands his business; no objection to the country. Can be heard of for two days, at No. 91 West 18th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady man as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address, for 3 days, No. 877 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts., in the upholstery store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young man, in a private family, or in a respectable boarding-house, with good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 93 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a man servant who throughly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Call or address WAITER, No. 822 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts., in the jewelry store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A GOOD PLACE AS waiter; best of reference given to any person wishing a private family waiter; to be seen for three days at No. 147 Tenth-st., 4th-av. Call or address M. M. M., care of T. Saunders.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a competent single man, whose character will bear the strictest investigation as to capability and good conduct. Address H. D., Union-square Post-office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a waiter in a private family; has no objection to the country; good City and country reference can be given. Call at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, back room, for 3 days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man, lately arrived from England; has good reference; wages moderate. Address J., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMAN WISHING a man as gardener, or coachman, or both combined. The subscriber, an Englishman, is perfectly competent to fill the above situations, and likewise is a good carpenter, and useful man on a gentleman's place; good reference given. Address F. HALL, Box No. 209, *Times* Office.

IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE.—WANTED, BY a young man, a situation in a wholesale house, where a good opportunity for promotion can be had; salary no object; good references given. Address, for one week, A. B. C., Mianus, Conn.

TO FLOUR MERCHANTS.—WANTED, A situation by a young man, 25 years of age, in a wholesale or commission house; has a good knowledge of business, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Can give good City reference and a cash trade to the house for flour from $6 000 to $8,000 per year. Address C. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for one week.

HELP WANTED.

A BAKER.—WANTED, A BAKER. APPLY AT the New-York Institution for the Blind, 9th-av. and 33d-st., from 9 to 12 A. M.

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, IN a domestic dry goods house; one that writes a good hand. Address Box No. 1,861 Post-office.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE young woman who lived out as laundress, wishes to secure washing at her own house; is willing to engage by the month or dozen, either familes or single gentlemen's washing; the best of City reference given. No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th-sts.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE TWO FOUR-STORY, BROWNstone, basement houses Nos. 295 and 297½ West 21st-st., opposite the Theological Seminary grounds, a very desirable situation, at low rents to good tenants. Apply to J. J. CRAIG, No. 126 West 23d-st.

TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with all the modern improvements, situated on De Kalb-av., between Bedford-av. and Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE IN Franklin-av., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av. cars; rent $8 per month. Inquire of PETER A BEST, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 270 4TH-AV. RENT, $450 and Croton tax. Also, No. 719 6th-av. Rent, 350 and Croton tax. Apply to

JOHN ROGERS, No. 59 East 13th-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and roome 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists' Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—No. 108 EAST 60th-st. Apply on the premises, or to GOODMAN & JESSUP, No. 112 Broadway.

TO GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.—Rooms, large and small, with steam power, at very low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE—NO. 36 EAST 13th-st., near University-place; possession given immediately. Address Box No. 712 Post-office

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A LARGE double English basement house, with stable, No. 35 East 12th-st., near Broadway; very desirable location; will be rented low to a private family, or for a first-class boarding-house, with a satisfactory tenant; part of the rent taken in board. Apply at the house.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 58 West 25th-st. Size four stories, 20 feet wide by 45 deep. Dining room extension. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET.—A NEAT COUNTRY HOUSE, TWELVE rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad dépôt, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y., or address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P M.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, 11 MILES FROM City Hall, Westchester County, near depôt, churches and schools, a fine country seat; new house, one acre garden, choice fruit, shade trees, shrubbery, &c. SEYMOUR & WHITON, No. 132 Broadway.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY-SEAT AT Astoria, furnished or unfurnished; about one acre of ground, shade and fruit-trees, stable and ice-house; place pleasantly located; terms reasonable. For particulars address M., Box No. 1,502 N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm of 97 acres, near Rye Depôt, Westchester County, with stock, fixtures, implements, &c. Apply to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN LIVING IN HIS own house, near Washington-square, with small family and no children, would take a family to board, give them a parlor and from one to five bedrooms, connected, on second floor, with private table, or would take a party of gentlemen. Address H. R., Box No. 2,712 Post-office.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT front rooms, having gas, baths, hot and cold water, can be had with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., next to Irving-place. Terms for two persons, $8 to $14 per week, according to rooms desired. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A QUIET, GENTEEL FAMILY, without boarders or children, offer two desirable rooms, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen friends, at $11 and $12 per week; unexceptionable references required and given. No. 152 West 25th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board, on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 32 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, near the City Hall. Convenient to the cars.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of front rooms, on the second or third floor, can be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS, CONVENIENT to Broadway stages and 4th-av. cars, furnished or unfurnished, may be had, with board, at No. 404 4th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, wishing a large furnished room, with partial board for gentlemen, may be suited by applying at No. 68 Irving-place.

BOARD.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, bath, gas, &c. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 272 6th-av., two doors above 17th-st.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A Scotch lady, accustomed to a good table, having a large room, with a large closet, well furnished with gas, bath and other conveniences, will take a gentleman and wife, or a single gentleman to board. The house is pleasantly situated, a few minutes' walk from the Wall-st. or Fulton ferry. Address Mrs. A. STARLING, Brooklyn Post-office, or C. R., Box No. 1,458 New-York Post-office, with real name and place of business.

TO LET.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY DEsire to let to a single gentleman a suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor; also a fine front room on third floor, with every convenience, near Fifth-av. Hotel, 23d-st., Madison-square; partial board if required. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 884 Broadway.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER 9TH-ST.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let. Also very desirable single rooms. House furnished with all of the modern improvements. Unexceptionable references required.

$12 A MONTH FOR ONE GENTLEMAN, and $18 for two, in a strictly private house. A very desirable, well-furnished, large front room (parlor) to let; very suitable for gentlemen in business down town. Apply at No. 187 Hudson-st., near St. John's Park. If required breakfast may be given, and on the gentlemen's own terms, and served in the room.

FRENCH BOARD.—VERY FINE ROOMS, WITH or without board, may be had in a private family without children; house first-class, with all the modern improvements; neighborhood unobjectionable; references given and required. No. 166 East 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENTLEMAN and wife, may obtain two very desirable rooms on the second floor; also, rooms on the third floor, with bath, hot and cold water, and every convenience, with board in a small family, where an agreeable home can be had, at No. 53 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND floor, with board, if required, in a small genteel private family of grown persons; location very pleasant, good house, supplied with gas and water, large garden, and only five minutes' walk from the ferry. Apply at No. 125 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; or address W. H.; Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

**HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODerate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board, $6 per week.

NO. 80 NINTH-STREET, BETWEEN UNIversity-place and 5th-av.—Gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen can obtain board in a first-class house, with choice of rooms in suites or single. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference given and required.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for a lady and gentleman, with hall-room off for nurse, between Bleecker and 16th sts., and 1st and 5th avs. Address A. F. B., Station D, U. S. Mail, stating terms, which must be moderate.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY in a private family (exclusively such,) who would furnish the comforts of a home at a reasonable price, near Broadway and Union-square. Address Box No. 2,172 Post-office.

A BACK PARLOR ON FIRST FLOOR, handsomely furnished rooms on second floor en suite; also rooms for single gentlemen, with board, in a desirable location, at prices to suit the times. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place, between University-place and Broadway.

SUITES OF APARTMENTS—CONSISTING of parlor, dining-room, bedrooms and dressing-room, with modern improvements, can be had, with private tables, at No. 140 5th-av., corner of 19th-st. References (unexceptionable) exchanged.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH breakfast, to single gentlemen, in a private family. References exchanged. Location pleasant and convenient to 5th-av. Apply at No. 16 West 19th-st.

BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE and two or three single gentlemen, in a small and neatly-furnished house, with all the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 400 4th-st.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE—Handsomely furnished apartments, en suite and single, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let to respectable parties.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, to single gentlemen, at No. 4 Bond-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing board for the Fall and Winter months, can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

BOARD AT YONKERS FOR THE FALL and Winter, at one of the finest locations on the Hudson, near to steamboat landing or dépôt; six boats and ten trains daily; good board and terms very low; gas in the house. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—THREE OR FOUR rooms, unoccupied, can be had on reasonable terms, in a pleasant location, and within five minutes' walk of Brick Church Station. Apply to Wm. H. PRICE, No. 77 Front-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED.—The elegant full-sized English basement house, No. 3 West 30th-st., first house west of 5th-av., strictly first-class in every particular, admirably arranged; the dining-room and butler's pantry unsurpassed. For cards to view it apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank, or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A DE-SIRABLE farm or country seat, a piece of first-class City property, consisting of a dwelling-house and stable, located near Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM IN NEW-Jersey, about one mile from the New Market Dépôt, and about four miles from the town of Plainfield, comprising about 115 acres, in first-rate order; terms reasonable. Inquire at No. 12½ Chambers-st.

COTTAGES AND FARMS FOR SALE.—25 acres, for $1,000; 6 acres, $1,550; 12 acres, $1,300; also, other farms. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, a first-class house, with the furniture, situated on Murray Hill; a wide cross-street preferred. Address M. H., Box No. 157 *Times* Office, stating location and price.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A GENTLEMAN, OWNing a splendid store on Broadway, 55 by 200 feet deep, the best lighted store in this City, offers to put the rent in lieu of capital to do a cash jobbing and retail dry goods business. Not less than from $75,000 to $100,000 cash would do. Notwithstanding the times, money can be made and a foundation established for a large fortune. Address Mr. HOMER, St. Nicholas Hotel.

A PARTNER WANTED TO ENGAGE IN the box business; any one desirous of commencing, or one already engaged in it. The advertiser has great inducements to offer to any one having sufficient capital to carry it on. For further particulars, address a note to PARTNER, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000.—A good business man, with the above amount of capital, to take an interest in an old-established merchant tailoring and clothing business in this City, done mostly for cash. Address, with real name, to CLOTHIER, Box No. 4,109 Post-office.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The next term of this Institution will commence Oct. 2. The course of instruction occupies two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination. Four prizes of the sums of $250, $200, $150 and $100 are awarded to members of the Senior Class. For catalogues, apply to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place.

LAW STUDENTS.—YOUNG GENTLEMEN PREparing for the Bar should not fail to receive at least a quarter's instruction, recitation and examination of G. C. HOUSE, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st.—the only Counselor who makes it a special business, and the most experienced instructor in the City. A select class now forming.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits, from one dollar to one thousand dollars.

DEPOSITS WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. Interest allowed from October 1.

This Bank has received on deposit during the last 19½ months,

$561,928 33.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS.

UNITED STATES STOCKS, and
UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
For sale, in amounts to suit, by
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

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AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

HENRY A. STONE & SON,

No. 50 Wall-st.

Stocks, Bonds and Treasury Notes, Business Paper and Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

LAND WARRANTS.

The highest market price paid for Land Warrants, by P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST.,
New-York, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 11 PINE-ST.,
New-York, Aug. 31, 1861.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE PREFERRED and Common Stock of the Erie Railway Company will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1861.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.

CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured, thus aiding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, Sept. 10, 1861.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Dollars per share, payable on demand at their branch office, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 48 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1861.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per cent. on the capital Stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE VESSELS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1861.

The Department will receive proposals, accompanied by models, plans, and specifications, until 12 o'clock Monday, 30th September, 1861, for the complete construction and equipment of two Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 750 tons each, and of three Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 600 tons each, United States measurement.

Proposals will only be considered from successful steamship builders actually engaged in that business, and the name of the marine steam-engine establishment at which the steam machinery is to be made must be stated and will have due weight.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 750 tons must not exceed ten (10) feet, and they will be armed with one rifled pivot gun of 8,000 lbs. weight, two 32-pounder guns of 42 cwt., and one heavy Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle. The complement for each vessel to be 120 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 2,800 gallons of water in tanks; to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff topsails, square sail, and yard to set flying.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 600 tons must not exceed 8½ feet, and they will be armed, each, with one rifled pivot gun of 6,500 lbs. weight, two 32-pounders of 42 cwt., and one light Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle.

The complement for each vessel will be 95 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 2,000 gallons of water in tanks, and to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff topsails, square sail, and yard to set flying.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, mast coats, awnings, hammocks and bags, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks binnacles, bells, furniture for cabins and mess-rooms, cooking apparatus and utensils complete, steam machinery, spare work, coal bunkers, filled with Buck Mountain coal, with all the equipments and outfits of every kind, and in all respects ready to receive her officers, men, provisions and armament, and at once proceed to sea.

The armaments, provisions, nautical instruments and charts only will be provided by the Government.

It is desirable to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for ten days of twenty-four hours each.

The specifications must describe fully the material to be used; the manner and size of fastening; the detail of the size, finish and arrangement of the machinery, and of the various equipments and outfits included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotment of space for accommodations, steam-room, magazines, shell-rooms, disposition of coal, and convenient stowage must be provided.

It is to be understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of draft of water, speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, and other points required, with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The bidders must state the least time from the signing the contract or acceptance of the proposal within which they will agree to complete the vessels ready for sea, and deliver them at any ports they may name. The total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required in the foregoing advertisement, and to be embraced in their specifications and plans must be stated, and the bids must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law that, if awarded, they will execute the contract.

Payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth (1-5) of the whole amount for ninety (90) days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time on trial at sea.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposals made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which it may consider most to the interests of the Government and to combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them at its option.

A competent person will be appointed by the Department to superintend the construction and equipment of each of the vessels.

The specifications, plans, and models of parties not obtaining contracts may be withdrawn by them.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.
s10-eodtoe30.

MOSS.—LOUISIANA MOSS IN WHOLE, HALF, and quarter bales, for sale by WM. S. TOOLE & CO., No. [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, Sept. 4, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS separately, indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at," (name the yard,) will be received at this office until noon on the 2d day of October next, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the Commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement thus:

Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.)

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Form of Offer.

(Here date the offer.)

I, (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town,) in the State of (name the State,) hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement dated (date of advertisement,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz: (here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

I propose as my agent (here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the Navy agent (name the agency) for signatures and certificate.

(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign.)

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town,) and State of (name the State,) and (name of second guarantor, &c.,) hereby undertake that the above-named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice through the Post-office of the acceptance of his (or their) offer before mentioned.

Witness: (Signature of guarantors.)

I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case. (Signature.)

To be signed by the District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector, Navy Agent, or some person known to the Bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, augers.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 2, stone; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood timber and lumber; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 13, pig-iron; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 17, hardware.

NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 4, yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, cypress, and juniper; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 10, slate; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 13 pig-iron; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 25, iron work, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 14, files; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, augers.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 27 anthracite coal; class No. 29, bituminous Cumberland coal.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the Navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the Department. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Bureau or commandant may require*; such increase, however, not to exceed one-half of the quantities stated (and requisitions sent through the Post-office shall be deemed sufficient notice) during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1862; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said Navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and any further description of the articles. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the Navy-yard and *not to employes*, for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or canceled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department. On classes of articles headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly, on the first of January, April, July and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, and the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract, that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class; which may be recovered, from time to time, according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by a Navy Agent, Collector, District-Attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the Bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the Bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the Government, in case Congress shall not have sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, twenty-five per centum.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the Post-office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the Bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in strict *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE UNION CLUB OF the XVIIth Ward will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at No. 327 Bowery, to hear the report of the delegates to the State Convention.

Citizens of the Ward who are in favor of the Union State ticket, and who are in favor of sustaining the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war, are invited to join.

FREDER'K C. WAGNER,	JOHN LLOYD,
JOSEPH A. KENYON,	JOHN P. DODGE,
JOHN LYNES,	WM. H. FALCONER,
WALTER BRIGGS,	GEO. KELSEY.

UNION MEETING.—A MEETING OF THE Citizens of the XXIId Ward will be held at Washington Hall, No. 683 (6th-av., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Sept. 17, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of ratifying the People's Ticket, nominated by the people at Syracuse on the 10th and 11th of September, 1861, and also for the purpose of effecting a permanent People's organization in the Ward. By request of

STEPHEN V. R. COOPER,	JAMES E. COULTER,
IRA A. ALLEN,	ROBERT PATERSON,
WM. V. LEGGETT,	WM. J. O'BRYON,
	and others.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH.—The Annual Meeting of this Association will be held at the Church on 4th-st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, and Rev. Dr. FOSTER. Music by the Choir, under the direction of Prof. S. A. BENJAMIN. WM. W. CORNELL, President.
JAMES H. PELTON, Secretary.

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS and Envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail. A. DEMAREST, Engraver, 182 Broadway, corner John-st.

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1

is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2

completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3

is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE THREE EPOCHS OF WOMAN!

Epoch the First—The Dawning of WOMANHOOD.
Epoch the Second—The Age of MATURITY.
Epoch the Third—The TURN OF LIFE.

Diseases incident to each of these periods of Woman life, including Functional Derangements, Midwifery Cases, Irregularities, Debilitating Influences, &c., are treated to a successful issue, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (FOUR DOORS FROM MC DOUGAL,) NEW-YORK. Hours of consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8; Sundays till 2.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure of the most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, manufactured only at FREDERICK BROWN'S Drug and Chemical Store, northeast corner of 5th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia. Attention is called to this valuable remedy, which should be in every family at this season, and for the Army and Navy it is indispensable, curing affections of the stomach and bowels, and is a certain preventive from the effects of bad water. Be sure to get the genuine, which is sold by all respectable druggists in New-York, &c.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWARD'S great benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE FOR warming all kinds of buildings. Every house needs one. BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway. Estimates made and circulars sent by request.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage.......... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage.......... 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
Having fulfilled her contract with the British Government, will sail from
NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.

Rates of passage:
In First Cabin, $95@$135, according to state-room accommodation, all other privileges being equal.
In Third Cabin, from $35@$50.

Suites of first-class apartments, for families, may be engaged by special arrangement.

The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool, on her return trip, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.

Plans of the ship can be seen and engagements made for freight and passage on application to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, OCT. 12.
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Nov. 9.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,

Completely armed with rifled cannon, and manned by United States seamen, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely.

☞ All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Passengers must procure their passports before securing passage.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER..........SATURDAY, Sept. 21.
KANGAROO..........SATURDAY, Sept. 28.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
EDINBURGH..........SATURDAY, Oct. 12.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,
On SATURDAY..........Sept. 14
On MONDAY..........Oct. 14
On MONDAY..........Nov. 11
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana.......... 60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY—No. 18 City Hall. United States passports furnished from Washington in thirty-six hours, by H. H. RICE, Notary Public, No. 18 City Hall, second story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

PASSPORTS—UNITED STATES—PREPARED and issued at the Government Agency, 34½ Pine-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO EMANUEL KARPELES, DEFENDANT: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in an action in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the place of trial whereof is the City and County of New-York, wherein Frederick Tracy and James Irwin are plaintiffs, and Emanuel Karpeles is defendant, which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of said County at the City Hall, in said City, on the 28th day of August, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 18 William-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you: and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand seven hundred sixty-three dollars and eighty cents with interest on two thousand six hundred fifty-two dollars and sixty-seven cents from June 13, 1860, and on one hundred and three dollars and thirty-eight cents from July 10, 1860, and on seven dollars and seventy-five cents from Aug. 11, 1860, besides costs.—Dated Jan. 30, 1861. TRACY, WAIT & OLMSTEAD,
a3-law6wTu Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MALTBY GELSTON, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Henry R. Winthrop, Esq., No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1861.
MARGARET L. GELSTON, Executrix.
MARY J. GELSTON, Executrix.
jy2—law6mTu.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR C. ROBERTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 8, 1861.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator,
ap9-law6mTu* With the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HYYLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 14 Morton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 1, 1861.
ap2-law6mTu* LETTY HUYLER, Executrix.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

BURNING FLUID
50C. PER GALLON..........TO THE TRADE.
ALCOHOL, COAL OILS, LAMPS, &c.
J. S. STANTON, Manufacturer,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-STREET, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—HERMANN.

Admission 50 cents to all parts of the house.

Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock—to conclude at 10½.

NOTICE.—The tickets of those persons who could not gain admittance last evening, will be received at any evening of the week.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING OF THE WEEK,
The wonderful Performances of
THE GREAT PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
HERMANN,
Assisted by the celebrated
ORCHESTRA OF THE OPERA.

The performances of HERMANN are entirely original and novel. The distinguishing feature is the entire
ABSENCE OF ANY APPARATUS,
All effects being solely produced by extraordinary
MANUAL SKILL.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The manager has to apologise for the overcrowded state of the Academy last evening. Neither he nor any other manager could have been prepared, in the present disturbed state of business, for such an immense attendance—the largest ever congregated at any performance since the Academy was built. The mistake originated in the great number of extra ticket offices, organized in the first instance for the convenience of the public, and which precluded a control of the sale at the door. Henceforth the number of tickets sold at the extra ticket offices will be carefully ascertained before the opening of the door. The sale of the tickets in the evening will be regulated accordingly, so that no more tickets will be sold than the Academy can conveniently hold.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
HERRMANN'S PERFORMANCES.
THE PROGRAMME WILL COMPRISE
TWELVE PIECES, IN TWO PARTS.
During the intervals of Hermann's Programme,
GRAND CONCERT
BY THE
ORCHESTRA OF THE ITALIAN OPERA,

Comprising the overtures to Masaniello by Auber, and Zampa by Herold, Richard Wagner's Tannhauser March, Mendelssohn's Wedding March, the Hermann Polka, composed by the celebrated Strauss, of Vienna, and other instrumental performances of merit.

CONDUCTOR..........THEODORE THOMAS.

Tickets, fifty cents, may be had during the day at the Academy of Music, Sibell's, in Wall-st., C. Breusing's, Horace Waters, Hall & Sons', Firth, Pond & Co.'s, and all other music stores. Tickets may likewise be had at the principal hotels, and in the evening at the door.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 12 M.	Wednesday, Sept. 11, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 2 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 13, 8¼ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 13, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 14, 2½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 15, 9¼ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 15, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 16, 11½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 2½ P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 9 A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 22, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 22, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 23, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 24, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 11½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 25, 7A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 25, 12 M.	Thursday, Sept. 26, 7¼ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 26, 12½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 27, 7¼ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 27, 1½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 28, 2 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 29, 8¼ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 29, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 30, L. Branch only, 7 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 30, Red Bank only, 7:15 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 30, L. Branch only, 3 P. M.	

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 30 cents.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 8 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 11, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 10, 12 M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 9¼ A. M.	Wednes'y, Sept. 11, 12:45 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 13, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, 1¼ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 14, 8:20 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 13, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 6¼ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 7¼ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 8 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 3:10 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 25, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 24, 11 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 26, 9 A. M.	Wednes'y, Sept. 25, 11¼ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 27, 9¼ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 26, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 28, 2½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 27, 1¼ P. M.
	Monday, Sept. 30, 2½ P. M.

FARE 35 CENTS.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before the Highland Light.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¼ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 60 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Fare, $7 to Buffalo, if you get your tickets at No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park-place.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets to be had on board.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT EMILY, now running on the Harlem River as a passenger boat, formerly used as a towing-boat. Apply at the office of the Harlem and Spuyten Duyvel Navigation Company, Harlem.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS.—TIME changed to 5 o'clock P. M., instead of 6. On and after Thursday, Sept. 5, leaves James-slip for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, the Hamptons, Southhold, Mattituck, &c.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank, and on Saturday to Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Sept. 16, the steamer NAUSHON will leave Robinson-st. pier daily at at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 7 A. M., and Long Branch at 7½ A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 5:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $8; silver, $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The great rush to see him, and the earnest solicitation of the people, has induced the manager to engage for
A SHORT TIME LONGER,
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
Which has attracted more attention than any other curiosity ever seen at the Museum, being
THE FIRST AND ONLY REAL HIPPOPOTAMUS
ever brought to America; and as the great difficulty of obtaining them makes it probable that he is
THE LAST THAT WILL BE SEEN HERE,
Every person who has the least curiosity to see him should embrace the opportunity. Previous engagements forbid his
REMAINING HERE BUT A FEW DAYS,
And, therefore, delay may lead to disappointment. He is accompanied by a native Arab keeper, and with him is to be seen at all hours, day and evening, as are also
THE WHAT IS IT? SEA LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, LIVING SHARK, AQUARIA, abounding with living fish, MONSTER SNAKES, HAPPY FAMILY, &c., &c.
TWO SUPERB DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
take place EVERY DAY, at 3 and 7½ P. M., at each of which is produced the domestic drama,
LUKE, THE LABORER;
Or, the Lost Son.
And also the comical and extravagant farce,
PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.
During the entertainment will also appear
MISS TOEDT, THE WONDERFUL VIOLINIST,
And Miss Dawron, in a Patriotic Song.
Admission only 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

TWO LIVING WHALES

NOW ON EXHIBITION,
Under an elegant pavilion,
AT JONES' WOODS.
These whales have been obtained at great expense
FROM THE NORTHERN SEAS,
And at a great outlay of both labor and money.
A LARGE TANK
Has been erected in these beautiful grounds, in which they are exhibited, and which is supplied with
PURE OCEAN WATER
From the East River, at the rate of
216,000 GALLONS, DAILY,
By means of a powerful steam pump, which throws a six-inch stream through
ONE THOUSAND FEET OF IRON PIPE,
Lined with cement, and laid expressly for that purpose.
Admission, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.
The 2d and 3d av. cars convey passengers to 65th-st., within five minutes' walk of Jones' Woods, the pleasantest ramble in the vicinity of New-York.

WINTER GARDEN.

On MONDAY
AND
EVERY NIGHT
This week, the brilliant and beautiful
MRS. JOHN WOOD
will appear in the charming burlesque of
CINDERELLA,
to be preceded by the Comediette, for the first time here, of
NEW-YORK WIVES,
OR
A LESSON FOR GENTLEMEN.

SECESSION IS DEAD,

The South has had enough to do;
We are glad of that,
For it is an undisputed fact that victory is sure and true;
HURRAH! HURRAH!! HURRAH!!!
The world-famed CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY will open in Broadway.
When?
NEXT WEEK.

EXHIBITION OF CHOICE PLANTS, FRUITS AND FLOWERS,

BY THE
BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
AT THE
NEW ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st., Brooklyn,
ON
WEDNESDAY, 18th, THURSDAY, 19th, and FRIDAY, 20th September, 1861.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

A Lecture every Afternoon and Evening on the best varieties exhibited, and the mode of culture, by the most successful Horticulturists. Single tickets 25 cents; Members' tickets $3 per year, admitting themselves and families to all the exhibitions and meetings.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH SCENERY, wardrobe and properties; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, &c., No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York; commencing October 1st in Brooklyn, October 2d in New-York.

In the new building on 5th-av., recently erected for the purpose, will be found every requisite for such an establishment. In addition to the dancing, classes will also be formed for exercises in a new system of Calisthenics, especially valuable to ladies and children of delicate frame. Mr. Dodworth would be glad to make arrangements with Seminaries for lessons in Dancing, Calesthenics or Military Drill.

Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

RIVERS' NEW ACADEMY.—DANCING classes for beginners are now forming at C. H. RIVERS' Academy, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. Application may be made at any time, or send for a circular. C. H. RIVERS, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court, Brooklyn.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorise such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO PUBLIC CARTMEN, EXPRESSMEN and drivers of the same, to renew their Licenses. Notice is hereby given that renewals of licenses to keep public carts and express wagons, and to be public cartmen, will be granted at this office, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., daily, commencing on MONDAY, the 23d inst. The number must be newly painted on each side of the carts or wagons, according to law, and the carts and wagons brought to the Park, west of the City Hall, where they will be inspected, and the old license, after being checked by the Inspectors, must be presented to the First Marshal for renewal. No license will be renewed after the 31st day of October.
By the Mayor.
J. C. BURNHAM, First Marshal.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, Sept. 14, 1861.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S

CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

WANTED, 1,000 HORSES.—WANTED, 1,000 Artillery and Cavalry Horses, for which cash will be paid, at Nos. 122 and 126 East 24th-st.
JOHN CARPENTER.

GEN. FREMONT'S COLUMN.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

they have in Gen. STURGIS a man who regards theft as not calculated to advance the war—he has, therefore, forbidden it under the most stringent penalties, and I am well satisfied that the very first man caught in offering an insult to or taking any property from a citizen, will a half hour after be unable to tell his own back from a raw beefsteak. The General advocates the rope's end; and he will not hesitate to use it.

In my next I hope to be able to convey the gratifying information that GREEN, with his band of "Bushwhackers," has been extinguished. It is reported that he is within some twenty miles of this point, with a force of several thousand men, three or four pieces of artillery, and an immense drove of mules, horses and cattle, that he has collected in his expeditions hereabouts. Once caught, I am constrained to believe that the northern portion of this distracted State will become quiet. GALWAY.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

A CHANGE IN THE PROGRAMME—AFFAIRS AT HATTERAS—THE VESSELS SEIZED—DISTINGUISHED PRISONERS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Sept. 14, 1861.

A somewhat sudden change appears to have taken place in the programme. Brigadier-Genera REYNOLDS, who arrived here a few days since post-haste for Hatteras, and who still came so late as to be thought almost a day or two behind his time, instead of proceeding to the newly acquired Inlet, received new orders from Washington this morning, and in obedience thereto, rights about face, and left in the *Spaulding* to-day, taking with him four companies of artillery from the regular garrison of the fortress, which nobody ever dreamed could be spared on any account, and steamed up the Chesapeake. General rumor says the destination is Washington by the way of Baltimore. There must be some particular urgency in the case, or the *Spaulding*, which was about to leave for Hatteras, would not have been started off in another direction at 1 o'clock P. M., when the *Adelaide* might have taken the troops at 6 P. M.—that is, in case their destination is what rumor says it is. It is not impossible that Fort McHenry is their destination. The troops are mostly experienced artillerists, probably as much so as any in the service, and it may be that someting is in the wind that makes their services at that particular point needed just at present. At any rate something has come up that, for the moment, at least, overtops Hatteras, where it was supposed that Gen. REYNOLDS' presence was a matter of prime necessity.

At Hatteras, until a superior officer appears, Col. HAWKINS, of the Ninth New-York Volunteers, will be in command. The Colonel is thoroughly enlisted in the work of Unionizing North Carolina, and does not for a moment doubt, that with prudence and energy it may be done. He has already acquired the confidence and support of the inhabitants of the island bounded by Hatteras and Oregon Inlets, and not waiting for any circumlocution policy, took steps to communicate with the loyal citizens on the main shore of the State, and acquire information concerning the real state of things, with reference to the lodgment which the Federal troops had made at the inlet.

Though our troops have occupied the place but two weeks, they have in that time made themselues masters of the position; and what is more, they have done what Armies seldom do—paid expenses. The prizes they have taken will quite do that. But the most valuable of all is the chain of evidence obtained going to establish the fact that certain commercial houses in New-York are engaged in supplying the rebels with much-needed goods, by the way of Halifax. It is not unlikely that certain dealers who, while they have professed their loyalty loudly, have been making a decidedly "big thing" out of the rebellion. The manner of doing it is to ship goods to Halifax, place them in North Carolina or other Southern vessels, provided with a British register, and a new name and a convenient consignment, and under the British flag, so as to elude American cruisers, start for Hatteras Inlet, which therefore was of prime importance to the rebels, and the loss of which has knocked up a very complete arrangement. Three vessels from St. Martin's came into the inlet, no dreaming that the rebels had been driven out. A fourth, from Halifax, after hovering about, but with the same intention, was *induced* to show her colors, which were rebel, and Lieut. CROSBY with his little *Fanny*, kindly took the modest stranger in tow, brought him in, and then communicated the interesting fact of the changed state of things in that immediate locality, that he was a prisoner and his vessel a prize. The cargo consisted of shoes, clothing, and other Army supplies, which the rebels are known to stand much in need of. Other vessels are known to be on the way, and will probably fall into the same trap.

These facts only show how important was the capture of Hatteras. With that in their possession, the rebels could afford to have Charleston and the other ports blockaded. It was the gateway to hundreds of miles of coast, stretching from Virginia to the lower border of North Carolina, communicating with railways leading to the interior and the whole South, and, more important than all, the Chesapeake and Albemarl coast, through which Norfolk and Virginia had a direct outlet to the sea.

When we perceive how easily an army of ten thousand men might have marched through North Carolina, cut off communication by railroad between Virginia and the South, at Goldsborough, or Welden, or even Petersburgh, and thereby take a position directly in the rear of the rebel Army, it is to be regretted that this expedition was not planned on a larger scale. It will be remembered that the original intention was to close the Inlet by sinking vessels, blow up the forts, and come away; and it was in disregard of orders to this effect that the place was held. Had one-half been known when the expedition was planned that is known now, we might to-day hold the principal points in North Carolina, and be firmly established on the flank of BEAUREGARD, with our faces turned towards Eastern Tennessee. It is not too late now. Nor can we afford to wait till Gen. BUTLER raises his six thousand land and water men in New-England. It will take two months to do it. In that time much of the work should and may be accomplished. Besides, like all movements into the enemy's country, there should be no risks run, either as to leaders or in any other respect.

The arrival this morning by the Baltimore boat of ROSS WINANS, MAYOR BROWN, and some fifteen other political prisoners—conspirators in league with the rebels—was rather the event of the day. After remaining on the boat all day, they were marched by a strong guard into the fortress, where they will be quartered in casemates—two having been set apart for them. The energy of the Government in laying a heavy hand on conspirators of this sort, gives confidence to every loyal citizen. The only regret in the case is that it was not done before.

There was a rather big scare at Newport's News last evening. The rebel steamer *Yorktown* came down and fired a few shots at the *Savannah* and *Cumberland*, though without doing any damage. The *Savannah* returned the compliment, but her shots fell short. The great Sawyer's rifled gun was brought to bear on her, when she turned tail and put off. It was supposed she was hit not only by the large gun, but by a rifled 6-pounder which Lieut. LODER, on the bank higher up, brought to bear on her. The *Cumberland*, being out of range, did not get a crack at the impudent rebel craft.

The rebel batteries around the Roads have for some time been silent. The truth is, the rebels have no powder to throw away, and it is probable that they have withdrawn many of their men, possibly to the Potomac, though some of them may have been sent to the aid of North Carolina. In my judgment, it will be found that Roanoke Island and different points on the flank approach to Norfolk, will be found to be strongly guarded by the men taken from the encampments on the Roads. MARS.

THE WHITE-FEATHER DEMOCRACY SNUBBED.

LETTER FROM DR. BROUCK—HE DECLINES THE NOMINATION FOR STATE TREASURER.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 16.

Dr. BROUCK publishes the following letter declining the nomination of Treasurer by the Democratic State Committee:

BUFFALO, Sept. 16, 1861.

To the Democratic State Central Committee:

GENTLEMEN: Being informed through the common channel of news that I was nominated by the late Democratic State Convention as a candidate for State Treasurer, I expected that the proper officer of the Convention would notify me of it. Not having as yet received such notice, I take the liberty of expressing through you my most heartfelt thanks to the delegates of the Convention for the honor conferred upon me. But the resolutions passed by the Convention, induce me to decline the nomination. Each and all the resolutions may contain nothing but the truth, but in these perilous times of our county, I cannot sanction the party spirit which animates the whole, nor the severe censure cast for certain acts upon the President of the United States. He may have violated laws made for times of peace, but I believe that his motives were patriotic and proper, and that he has no intention of subverting our liberty. Permit me, as the editor of a public journal, to add, that in declining the nomination, I do not wish to intimate that I approve the course pursued by other parties. I consider the two other Conventions held at the same time and in the same hall at Syracuse, as a mere see-saw of the Republican Party-machine, designed to deceive the people, and in the no-party professions of the Republicans I can have no confidence, until they verify them by other and more worthy deeds than those performed by their Convention. As long as our institutions and the unity of our heretofore glorious Republic are in danger, I wish truly to protest against the display of party spirit, particularly where it is the most dangerous to the public welfare. I wish to protest against the continued party administration of the General Government in spite of the unanimous and patriotic support of the people, and against the party administration and corruption of our State Government. I cannot sanction the hypocrisy which censures the party spirit of private uninfluential citizens, and silently and by inference sanctions the display of the same spirit by the rulers of the land, who hold the destinies of this Republic in their hands. If a true People's Convention had given an opportunity for such a protest, I would have supported its ticket with the greatest pleasure, but, under the present circumstances, I shall support the Democratic ticket as the only one giving me an opportunity for such a protest.

It is because I cannot consent to occupy an equivocal position, nor to sacrifice my individual right as a journalist to criticize what seems to me faulty in partisan management, that I am compelled to decline a position which could be construed into an indorsement of all the acts of the late Democratic Convention.

Very respectfully, F. C. BROUCK.

To PETER CAGGER, Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, Albany.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

CELERITY OF ITS MOVEMENTS—GEN. SICKLES' POPULARITY WITH THE RANK AND FILE—COMPOSITION OF THE VARIOUS REGIMENTS—THE MEN EAGER FOR A FIGHT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 14, 1861.

No body of men of equal numbers has left for the seat of war with as little of parade and show, of "fuss and feathers," as did the Excelsior Brigade; and of its actions so little has been said or known that doubtless to many readers of the TIMES its very existence is unknown. The Excelsior Brigade is the creation of Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES. Commencing with a single regiment he has raised and has now at the seat of war a brigade, composed of five as well drilled and disciplined volunteer regiments as are now in the Army of the Potomac. He has the high honor of having furnished more men for the Union Army than any other man. He has had to contend against enemies, political and personal, on every side, yet he has triumphed over every obstacle, and is now in command of a brigade of his own enlisting, which only needs the test of the battle-field to prove itself second to none. Whatever may be said of Gen. SICKLES' political career, it must be acknowledged that his military career, so far at least, has been a most brilliant success.

At the time when Washington appeared to be just within the grasp of the rebels, flushed with their dearly-bought success at Bull Run, the order was received at Camp Scott, Staten Island, for three regiments of the brigade to move at once. Within forty-eight hours of the time of the receipt of that order, three full regiments were on their way to Washington. They made no Broadway parade; they partook of no parting dinners; they waited for no colors to be presented, with lengthy speeches, and before a gaping crowd; but with as firm a step and as elastic spirits, those three regiments—a force as large as the whole quota furnished by the State of New-Jersey under the first proclamation—departed for the endangered Capital almost unannounced. Three thousand bayonets were added to the Army of the Potomac so quietly that the people hardly knew it.

When the Capital appeared again endangered, and the Secretary of War called for more soldiers, the Fifth Regiment of this same Brigade quietly embarked, and were the first regiment to reach Washington from New-York under that call. An absence of pomp and parade, and celerity of movement almost unexampled have so far characterized this brigade, and have given its officers reason to be proud of their command, for those as well as for many other reasons. Mr. SICKLES, having received his commission as Brigadier-General, the command of the First Regiment, of which he was Colonel, devolved upon Lieut.-Col. DWIGHT. Col. D. is a Captain in the regular Army, and received his military education at West Point. He is a most rigid disciplinarian, and the superior drilling of his regiment is mostly due to his careful instruction. Col. HALL, of the Second, has seen service in Mexico and Nicaragua, and proved his capacity to command under the fire of the enemy. Col. GRAHAM, of the Fifth, was formerly a past-midshipman in the United States Navy. Many other officers of the brigade, occupying less exalted stations, have either received a military education at the Nation's Military Academy or some similar institution in Europe, or else have seen active military service.

State lines are entirely obliterated in the composition of the Excelsior Brigade. The men are volunteers for the Union, and come from various sections of the Union. In the First Regiment two of the best companies are from New-Jersey, one of them being under the command of Capt. JOEL M. JOHNSON, of Paterson, late a prominent Republican member of the Legislature of New-Jersey. The Third Regiment draws its companies mainly from Western New-York. The regiment has one company from Pittsburgh; one from Cambridge, Mass.; one from the oil regions of Pennsylvania, round about Tediout; and another, we might say, from France, as it is composed almost exclusively of Frenchmen.

Gen. SICKLES is a great favorite both with men and officers, notwithstanding that the Fourth Regiment, or a portion of it, after having been subsisted by the Brigade Commissary, sent its sick to the Brigade Hospital, and "lived and moved and had its being" in the Brigade, saw fit to make sundry indecorous manifestations at the time of its departure. Under another Colonel a different state of discipline may, perhaps, be looked for. The Brigade has unlimited confidence in its General, and will go to the death for him. The position of the Brigade is already known to you, and Gen. MCCLELLAN will not thank me if I post you up in regard to our various movements, which are certainly interesting to us, and perhaps would be to our rebel friends. The men are without exception cheerful and in good spirits and eager for the fray. Mark the prediction, that when the Excelsior Brigade crosses bayonets with the foe, it will earn for itself a name in story or be annihilated in the attempt. NEMO.

BOSTON WAR ITEMS.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 16.

Gen. BUTLER had an interview to-day with Gov. ANDREW and Senator WILSON, and will immediately set about raising six New-England Regiments for special service. Mass meetings will probably be held in furtherance of the object.

The schooner *Joseph Hickerson* was seized to-day under the confiscation act.

NEW-YORK TROOPS EN ROUTE.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 16.

The Second Buffalo Regiment, under command of Col. D. D. BIDWELL, left this evening for New-York.

COL. VINTON'S REGIMENT EN ROUTE.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 16.

Col. VINTON'S Regiment left here to-night for the seat of war. They are a fine body of men, fully equipped and armed.

THE NATIONAL LOAN IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 16.

The National Loan at JAY COOKE & CO.'s, to-day, amounted to 136 subscribers, nd about $75,000, mostly in small sums.

THE NATIONAL LOAN IN PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, Sept. 16.

The subscriptions for the National Loan were opened to-day in this city. A good start was made—29 subscribers having taken $145,900.

NAVAL.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 16.

The *Sabine*, from Portsmouth, for the Southern coast, passed Cape Cod this morning.

WAR SPIRIT IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

BEDFORD, N. Y., Sunday, Sept. 15.

The ladies' festival at Somers, and at Bedford village, last week, to raise funds in aid of the Army, were both successful.

The Katonah Association, on Saturday, unanimously resolved as follows:

Whereas, in view of the large rebel force that now threatens Washington, and of the urgent appeals of our Government for men and money to protect our National Capital, the honor of our flag, and the life of our Republic, we believe very much may be done by the quiet influence of the loyal women of America to hasten the enlistment of volunteers, to encourage investments in the National Loan, to inaugurate a more strict home economy, that every dollar saved may be given to the country, and especially to so elevate and purify public opinion, that every Northern sympathizer with Southern rebellion, every man who would erect a party on the ruin of his country, shall be excluded from respectable society, and made to feel that, by honest people, he is recognized and avoided as the guiltiest, meanest and most cowardly of traitors. Therefore,

Resolved, That while continuing our labor for the Army of the Union, upon which rests, under God, the integrity of our Republic and the hopes of mankind, we will endeavor promptly and by all means to encourage the enlistment of volunteers and subscriptions to the National Loan, and to arouse a staunch and ardent loyalty among all classes of our fellow citizens.

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

About 90 vessels of various descriptions have been purchased by the Navy Department, and purchases are still being made by Mr. MORGAN, the Government agent. The vessels are sent to one of the Navy-yards as soon as purchased, to be fitted out and receive their armament and stores, and be put in commission. Many of the purchased vessels are commanded by captains of the merchant service who have passed the necessary examination before the Naval Board appointed for that purpose. We have given the names of the purchased vessels from time to time as they have been fitted out. The *Monticello*, engaged in the affair at Cape Hatteras, was one of them. Up to this time nearly $4,000,000 have been paid for purchased vessels.

Eight sloops-of-war were ordered by Congress, and no time was lost in putting them on the stocks at the Navy-yards. Two of these sloops have already been launched, viz.; The *Tuscarora*, (13,) built at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and the *Kearsarge*, (13,) built at the Portsmouth Navy-yard.

The remaining six boats are now being built, and most probably will all be launched before the middle of October. Their names are:

Names.	Tonnage.	Guns.	Yards where build'g.
Juniata	1,020	13	Philadelphia.
Oneida	1,020	13	Brooklyn.
Adirondack	1,020	13	Brooklyn.
Wachusett	1,020	13	Charlestown.
Housatonic	1,020	13	Charlestown.
Ossippa	1,020	13	Portsmouth.

Twenty-three gun-boats were also ordered to be built by private contract. The dimensions of these boats will be on the average as follows: Length over all, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet, and depth of hold, 12 feet. They will be pierced for twelve guns, and will carry in addition one heavy pivot gun aft, and a rifled gun on the forecastle.

Five of these have been launched, viz:

Names.	Where Built.	By Whom.
Ottawa,	New-York,	J. A. Westervelt.
Pembina,	New-York,	Thos. Stack,
Seneca,	New-York,	J. Simonson.
Chippewa,	New-York,	Webb & Bells.
Winona,	New-York,	C. & R. Poillon.

Fifteen are in the course of construction, and are more or less advanced:

Names.	Where Building.	By Whom.
Tahoma,	Wilmington, Del.,	W. & A. Thatcher.
Wissahickon,	Philadelphia,	John Tynn.
Scioto,	Philadelphia,	John Birely.
Itasca,	Philadelphia,	Hillman & Streaker.
Unadilla,	New-York,	John Englis.
Owasco,	Mystic River, Ct.,	Maxon, Fish & Co.
Kanawha,	East Haddam,	E.G.&W.H. Goodspeed.
Cayuga,	Portland,	Gildersleeve & Son.
Huron,	Boston,	Paul Curtis.
Chocura,	Boston,	Curtis & Tilden.
Sagamore,	Boston,	Messrs. Sampson.
Marblehead,	Newburyport,	G. W. Jackman, Jr.
Kennebec,	Thomaston, Me.,	G. W. Lawrence.
Aroostook,	Kennebunk, Me.,	A. W. Sampson.
Kineo,	Portland, Me.,	J. W. Dyer.
Katahdin,	Bath, Me.,	Larrabee & Allen.
Penobscot,	Belfast, Me.,	C. P. Curtis.
Pinola,	Baltimore,	J. J. Abrahams.

In addition to these sloops-of-war and gun-boats, seven ball-proof gun-boats for the Western rivers are now being built—four at Carondelet, near St. Louis, and three at Mound City, on the Ohio, near Cairo. They are to be ready for delivery at Cairo on the 5th of October. Their dimensions will be: Length over all, 175 feet; breadth of beam, 51½ feet; depth of hold, 6 feet. Each boat will mount 16 heavy guns, and will not draw more than 6 feet of water. All the upper portion of the boat inclosing the machinery will be covered with 2½-inch iron plates. The cost of the seven will be $623,000.

A Court-martial was formed yesterday at the Brooklyn Lyceum, but did not convene, two members being absent. The following officers are detailed for the Court: Commodores J. SLOAT, (President) W. D. Salter, W. K. Lattimer, C. Boarman, and L. E. Simmonds; Lieutenants Peter, Turner and C. Thomas. A marine and three sailors will be tried; the marine is in irons on board the *Crusader* for stabbing another marine; and the sailors are on board the *North Carolina*. Two of them are charged with robbery.

The propeller *Potomac* has been chartered to take out ammunition, stores and a detachment of sailors to Fortress Monroe, and sailed last evening.

The purchased steamer *Santiago de Cuba* arrived yesterday at the Navy-yard, to be fitted out and receive her stores and armament; also the prize schooner *H. E. Brooks*, J. WHITE in command, from Hatteras Inlet.

In accordance with orders received on board the *Crusader* and *Wyandotte*, those vessels will go out of commission, and their crews will be paid off and discharged at once. Similar orders are expected in reference to the *Sumter*, just arrived from Loando, Africa.

The sloop-of-war *Jamestown* will haul up to the dock in place of the *Potomac*, and receive her stores, &c.

A detachment of recruits for the Army arrived yesterday from Philadelphia, and were at once sent over to Governor's Island to be drilled and equipped for active service.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE M'CLELLAN RIFLES.

This regiment, Col. EUGENE LE GAL, is progressing rapidly toward completion. At Factoryville, Staten Island, a new camp has been erected for the accommodation of the men; it covers sixty acres of ground; and is one of the most delightful places imaginable. A cook-house, sutler's quarters, guard-house and prison have been erected of wood, at an expense of $800. Inclosing the camp is a fence seven feet high, which was built by the men. A well, sixty feet deep, has also been dug, which supplies the men with excellent water. Within the last ten days three serious fires have occurred at Staten Island. One at Rocky Hollow, another on the Highlands, and the third at CARROLL'S livery stable, where $10,000 worth of property was destroyed. At each fire the McClellan Rifles, under the command of Capts. DE LA PATOURELE, GUTMANN, SMART and O'BRIEN, together with Lieuts. LOCKE and MONDET were on the scene of action before any other military body reached the ground. Officers and men manned the breaks, and it was owing to the efficient service of the McClellan Rifles at CARROLL'S fire that adjacent property was saved.

THE SUDDEN MOVEMENT OF THREE EASTERN REGIMENTS.

The Third New-Hampshire, Eighth Maine, and Third Rhode Island Regiments, which broke camp—as described in yesterday's TIMES—at a late hour on Saturday evening, and whose destination was kept a profound secret, have, it has been discovered, gone to Washington.

FOUR MORE REGIMENTS OFF.

The following orders were issued and promulgated yesterday:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Albany, Sept. 15.

The Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Regiments of New-York State Volunteers will proceed with all dispatch to Washington, and report to the Commander-in-Chief.

Brig.-Gen. YATES will at once promulgate this order to Colonels commanding, and require from them a detailed list of the arms and other supplies necessary to complete the equipment of their regiments, and cause the proper requisition to be made for having them furnished, and provide transportation through Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, at the earliest possible moment.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

VOLUNTEERS DEPARTMENT,
CORNER WHITE AND ELM STREETS.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 264.—The above Special Orders, No. 390, from General Head-quarters, are hereby promulgated for the information and government of the regiments therein mentioned.

In compliance therewith, the Commandants of the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Regiments will report at this dépôt the exact state of their uniforms, arms and equipments, in order that their proper requisitions may be made.

By order of CHAS. YATES,
Brigadier-General, Com. Dépôt.

THOS. ALLCOCK, A. D. C.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

At the various recruiting offices in the City a much great amount of activity prevails. Yesterday, at the Volunteer Dépôt nearly five hundred men were inspected and mustered into the service of the United States.

THE MOZART REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Col. EGAN, of this Regiment, has been detailed by Gen. MCCLELLAN to raise recruits in this City. The head-quarters of the Mozart Regiment are at No. 564 Broadway, where good, active able-bodied men can apply for enlistment.

THE D'EPENEUIL ZOUAVES.

Father A. PIERARD, Knight of the Holy Sepulchre has been appointed chaplain of the d'Epeneuil Zouaves. At present he is attached to the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in Twenty-third-street.

THE WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

The Woman's Central Association of Relief for the Army, desires to acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions: From Miss E. Collins, $50; Mrs. James Brown, $200; Mrs. Alexander Brown, of England, $100; Miss Shaw, through Miss Collins, $330 25; R. I. Livingston, $100; Wells, Butterfield & Co., (return of Express charges,) $6 60; Ladies of Irvington, $10; Miss E. Collins, $30; G. H. Brown, $25.

Per H. TOTTEN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 11, 1861.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The Treasurer of the New-York Union School acknowledges the receipt of the following subscriptions in aid of the Society:

Oliphant Sons & Co., $25; Mr. Hoe, $10; White & Douglas, $5; Lee & Coleman, $5; T. Hall, $3; Olerich & Co., $10; Cash, $1; J. G. Allen, $3; Cobb, Marsh & Grove, $5; Cash, (B. W.,) $5; John Dwight $5; Cash, $2; Robert Thalier, $5; Cash, $3; D. Clarkson, $20; Cash, $15; Chamberlain, $5; Cash, $5; Cash, $2; C. Easman, $10; Cash, $1; F. P. & C. W. Fowler, $5; Cash, $3; F. Doder, $10; Geo. Packer, $10; Cash, $7; B. B. Sherman, $5; W. H. Bleecker, $5; H. F. & Co., $10; Cash, $10; M., $2; W. C. & Co., $10; C. E. Hall, $5; Cash, (Sundries,) $18 50; W. H. F., $2; G. W. Parker, $1; O. H. B., $2; Huntington, $2; Coffin, $1; T. A. Hone, $5; G. M. Hosford, $5; G. Whitfield, $5; Rev. J. P. Knapp, $1; E. Reed, $2; L. Stone, $3; Joel Holcomb, $3; W. Hesevodt, $3; H. G. Disbrow, $2; W. R. Rockwell, $2; B. De Forrest, $2 50; H. Shelden, $2; D. Field, $5; J. M. Hartley, $5; H. Steinway, $5; Mrs. J. C. Hall, $10; Joseph Marsten, $10; E. L. Abel, $5; H. C. Newman, $2; R. L. Schrymer, $3; J. L. Douglas, $1; S. W. & Co., $20; W. C. Jordan, $1; Justice Hiscox, $1; T. McGinnis, $1; J. J. Boge & Co., $1; A. C. Angel, $1; J. Q. Jones, $2; Cash, $2; W. F. Beekman, 50c.; P. Campbell, 50c.; Cash, 50c.; Cash, 50c.; Cash, 50c.; Cash, 50c.; Cash, 50c.

Mrs. DAVID HOYT, Treasurer,
No. 126 Monroe-street.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

DEPARTURE OF MORE TROOPS.

The Washington Grays, (Forty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers,) which has been stationed for some time past at the East New-York Encampment, struck their tents last evening and started for the seat of war. The corps passed down Division-avenue and across the Grand-street Ferry, and thence to the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The men were delighted when the order of march was read to them, and went off in high spirits. The officers of this corps are as follows:

Colonel—HENRY MOORE.
Lieutenant-Colonel—James L. Fraser.
Major—Daniel Lloyd.
Adjutant—Edwin B. Cox.
Quarrermaster—George C. Bingham.
Paymaster—Fred. A. Sawyer.
Commissary—G. B. Van Brunt.
Surgeon—W. V. White.
Assistant Surgeon—W. H. Tanner.
Chaplain—Rev. Joshua Butts.
Sergeant-Major—E. Granville.
Quartermaster-Sergeant—J. Anderson.
Commissary-Sergeant—E. B. Brown.
Color-Sergeants—D. Simpson and C. F. Stephenson.
Hospital-Steward—E. Pendleton.
Drum-Major—John A. May.
Right General Guide—Abijah Pell.
Left General Guide—H. Rockafellow.

Company A—Captain, A. B. Nicholson; First Lieutenant, Edward Eddy; Second Lieutenant, Edward Lewter. Company B—Captain, S. G. Johnson; First Lieutenant, ——; Second Lieutenant, Thos. Draper. Company C—Captain, J. Noble Warren; First Lieutenant, John Ross; Second Lieutenant, G. Newman. Company D—Captain, J. L. Smith; First Lieutenant, C. R. MacDonald; Second Lieutenant, G. R. Kirby. Company E—Captain, George Qucker; First Lieutenant, A. S. B. Smith; Second Lieutenant, B. F. Martin. Company F—Captain, R. G. Newell. Company G—Captain, Chs. A. Moore; First Lieutenant, G. M. Husted; Second Lieutenant, Chs. M. Brockway. Company H—Captain, ——; First Lieutenant, J. J. O'Mally; Second Lieutenant, Andrew O'Toole. Company J—Captain, David Allen; First Lieutenant, J. W. Swift; Second Lieutenant, R. O. Stearns. Company K—Captain, J. H. Reynolds; First Lieutenant, John Mott; Second Lieutenant, G. G. Brosherton.

There is another regiment at East New-York, which will probably leave the present week.

THE CONTINENTAL GUARD.

The Continental Guard, Col. J. H. PERRY, encamped near Fort Hamilton, received orders yesterday to leave immediately for Baltimore. The Regiment, finally, got off some time last night.

AMUSEMENTS.

First Performance of Mr. Hermann at the Academy of Music.

Considering that Mr. HERMANN by choice has commenced his career in this country in the evenings, it is, we think, rather hard on the people who have denied that his entertainment should be christened with so overwhelming a title as Prestidigitation. Earlier in the day—at a *matinée* for instance—a little refulgency of speech might not be out of place, for there the tongue is nimble and the memory quick to catch a new word. But when a man has worked for his daily bread with the sweat of his brow, and partaken of an honest, perhaps generous evening's repast, it is, we think, requiring too much of him, that he should be expected to walk up stairs and ask the ladies with polite coherency, to go with him to see the Prestidigitateur. The word wizard is a much more charitable cognomen. It has a thick and luscious sound. There is is a kind of beeswing in it. But prestidigitateur is a barricade, and we are not surprised to hear that horses—who live on a purely temperate diet, you know—have shied at it. Great conjurers always use big words. In the olden times their garments were bescrawled with hieroglyphics; now they twist and turn the type into something oracular, or at all events horrifying. How acute must be the emotions of Adolphus, who palpipates at monosyllables, and in point of fact, expects to be finished off one these days with the smallest of the lot; how acute must be his emotions where he is impelled by a harsh destiny to ask the severely critical and slightly captious Agelina if she will prestidigitate.

There is some comfort in WEBSTER. Acting on the impulses of a benevolent disposition, he has eliminated at least one syllable of this prodigious word. What remains, however, is sufficient to produce locked-jaw. It is prestigiation, a word which, it will be perceived, wrenches the vocal organs cruelly, leaves the ear unsatisfied, and makes you itch all over. The definition of this lingual chunk, as given by the lexicographer, is "the playing of legerdemain tricks; a juggling." On the next line we find the word "prestigiator," a "juggler, a'cheat." Now, if a person with so short a name comes in for so inclement a character, what would have been the awful libels which WEBSTER would have written of a Prestidigitateur. Mr. HERMANN, who seems to be a kindly sort of person, may thank his stars that he has escaped an exact and terrible classification at the hands of the implacable NOAH.

It is a human weakness to try to show how skilled we are in things which we do not understand. Every one last night burned with desire to use the longest words, and prestidigitation being the longest, was of course the rage. It seemed at times as though the whole house were affected with stammering, and it was something of a house, too, to be affected by anything. From the parquette up to the amphitheatre was a dense crowd of wonder-gaping mortals; all prodigiously on their mettle for detecting an impostor, and all egregiously sold. One of the greatest pleasures to be derived from looking at a conjuror is the exercise it gives to our vanity, a quality which FRANKLIN says we ought to be thankful for possessing, as it is the greatest comfort in life. We are so sure that we shall find out something, and become so painfully wide-awake in consequence, that we fall a ready prey to the arts of the deceiver.

Mr. HERMANN is certainly an extraordinary artist, albeit a little slow and too boastful of his modesty. It is all very well to deceive people, but it is adding insult to injury to pretend that it is done easily. Conjuring has become one of the fine arts. A certain number of tricks constitute its classic. These have been studied devoutly by Mr. HERMANN, and his illuminations of old passages are in some instances very remarkable and beautiful. Like GOLDSMITH, he touches to improve. Even the ring business, which one has seen at every fair and booth in the country, becomes a respectable demonstration in his hands. The gun trick, too, assumes a more deadly interest, and, indeed, all the pieces seem different simply because they are done with neatness and without apparently exhausting the theme. Mr. HERMANN'S great forte is slight of hand. You are sure of nothing whilst he touches it. The tips of his fingers seem to absorb or exude whatever he wants. Some of the most agreeable feats last night were performed with cards, and the adroitness with which they were executed brought down thunders of applause. We have no intention of trying to describe Mr. HERMANN'S specialties. The verdict of the public will seal his success or failure. This last evening was favorable enough, and we think it will be confirmed. The defect that we noticed was that Mr. HERMANN seemed to be ostentatiously deliberate in some of his experiments, trying thereby the patience of an over-anxious audience. This will doubtless be remedied. For the rest, we have no hesitation in saying that he is by far the best Wizard we have ever seen in this country.

COTTON.—The steamer *Pelican*, JONES, which arrived on the 15th from Providence, brought on freight one hundred and fifteen bales of cotton. The sloop *Fred. Brown*, also from Providence, had seventy-two bales.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. J. H. Reynolds, B. Wilson and Mrs. Gen. Worth, of Albany; Hon. J. R. Chandler, of Philadelphia; Hon. T. T. Davis, of Syracuse; J. D. O'Connell, of the U. S. A.; J. H. Dittrick and C. H. Smead, of St. Louis; J. M. Randell and family, of St. Louis; C. C. Alger, of Hudson; Thomas Rawlings, of Tivoli; L. C. Porter and lady, of Vermont; Dr. Geo. Martin, of Pennsylvania, and Rev. P. K. Cady, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Burnside, of the United States Army; Mrs. Gen. Robert Anderson, of Kentucky; Pierre de Lebedeff, Russian prison-inspector; Major Cruise, of H. B. M. Army; Dr. A. Capdeville and John Pettit, of New-Orleans; C. W. Chapman, of Virginia; J. B. Burnside and lady, of England; Thomas Thorn, of England, and Mrs. Gundry and lady, of England, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. G. W. Sherman, of New-York; Capt. Saxton and T. W. Burbank, of United States Army; A. T. Mahan, of the United States Navy; Dr. Herrick, of Albany; G. D. Sanborn, of Fortress Monroe; A. Van Vechten, of Albany; Mr. Kellogg, of Vermont; Geo. Mallory, of Connecticut, and L. Lawrence and family, of Utica, are at the Astor House.

Col. W. L. O'Brien, of Baltimore; Ralph C. Harrison, of California; Col. Eddy, Capt. De Hart, Dr. Dallas Bache and Capt. L. Barnard, of the United States Army; E. R. S. Smith, of England; Major W. D. Adams, of Hartford, and Francis Hale, of Canada, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. Lisboa, the Brazilian Minister; Dr. J. H. Otis, of the Navy; T. M. Brewer, of Boston, and Francis S. Peabody, of N. T., are at the Brevoort.

Capt. J. J. Halcrom and Dr. R. Parry Jones, of the *City of Manchester*; Thos. J. Fennell, of Liverpool, and Rev. Thos. F. Hendrickson, of Connecticut, are at the Everett House.

Gen. Van Rensselaer, of Albany, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

$130,000
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
At less than
HALF-PRICE.

The stock of a well-known wholesale house on Broadway, which the war has sent to a premature grave, is now being sold at wholesale and retail, at less than half-price, at EVANS' extensive Clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY.—Use PYLE'S O. K. Soap, the best and most economical soap ever made. It becomes hard and lasts twice as long as common soap. Sold by grocers everywhere.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 16, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 78 bbls. Ashes, 32,284 bbls. Flour, 856 bbls. and 423 bags Corn Meal, 399,720 bushels Wheat, 164,354 bushels Corn, 68 bushels Rye, 621 bushels Barley, 4,601 bushels Oats, 455 bushels Malt, 2,938 pkgs. Provisions, and 334 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in moderate demand at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Continues in fair request at buoyant prices. Sales, to-day, 150 bags Java at 19c.@19½c.; 250 bags Laguayra at 16½c.@16¾c.—chiefly at 16½c.; and 2,500 bags Rio at 14c.@15½c. ₱ ℔., usual terms.

COTTON—The market has been quiet, but prices have not varied much. Sales, 700 bales at 21½c. for Middling Uplands, ₱ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The favorable news from Liverpool by the *Kangaroo* has encouraged export buyers to purchase State and Western Flour more freely, and prices of shipping brands have again advanced 10c. ₱ bbl., closing buoyantly. The demand from the regular home trade is also increasing, and medium and choice grades are quoted somewhat firmer. Sales 26,800 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $4 60@$4 75; poor to choice extra State at $5@$5 20, mainly at $5 10; rejected do. do., at $4 50@$4 70; Superfine Western, at $4 55@$4 70; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5@$5 90; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 05@$6; inferior extra Ohio at $5 15@$5 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 30@$5 45 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 60	@	$4 75
Extra State	5 00	@	5 20
Superfine Western	4 55	@	4 70
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 00	@	5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 05	@	6 00
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 15	@	5 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 30	@	5 45
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 50	@	6 20
Fancy Genesee	5 25	@	5 35
Extra Genesee	5 40	@	6 70
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 10	@	6 60

Southern Flour continues in fair request at buoyant prices. Sales 2,160 bbls., at $5 20@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 90@$8 50 for fancy to very extra choice brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand at rising prices; sales 1,400 bbls., including extra, at $5@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable at $2 25@$3 50 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey, $2 85 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 05@$3 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The market has been quite active to-day for Wheat, the export demand having been animated, and prices of really prime lots have favored sellers. The receipts hfive been liberal, but a considerable portion of the lots which arrived since our last had been previously sold, for future delivery, and of course not offered for sale to-day. The day's sales add up 285,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 29; Canada Club on private terms; White Western, at $1 24@$1 32, the latter rate for choice; Amber Western, at $1 20½@$1 22; Red Western, poor to choice, (Winter,) at $1 14@$1 20; damaged do. at $1 12½; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 11@$1 12; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at 95c.@$1 10; Racine Spring, at $1 07@$1 09; Chicago Spring, 92½c.@$1 08; Red and Amber State at $1 14@$1 19; White Kentucky, at $1 25@$1 31 ₱ bushel. Corn continues in brisk request at decidedly higher prices. Sales 225,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 49c.@53½c., for very poor to choice mixed Western; 54c.@55c. for Western Yellow, and 55c.@56c. for do. White ₱ bushel. Oats are salable and firm, including Canadian, at 28c.@31c.; Western, 33c.@34c., and State at 34c.@34½c. ₱ bushel. Rye continues scarce and in demand at 68c.@70c. ₱ bushel. Sales, 4,100 bushels, to arrive, at the latter price for prime North River; 900 bushels New Barley were sold at 67½c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River is in good request and is firm, at 45c.@70c. ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are salable and steady. We quote new at 22c.@27c.; last year's crop at 15c.@23c. ₱ ℔.

LIME—Rockland: 60c. for common, and 80c. for lump ₱ bbl.

METALS—No important movement transpired to-day.

MOLASSES—Sales 160 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 37c.@38c., and Cuba Muscovado at 25c.@26½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The principal inquiry has been for common Resin, which is firm at $4@$4 12½ ₱ 310 ℔s., with sales of 1,250 bbls., reported. Quotations for other articles are nominally unaltered.

OILS—A fair demand prevails for Crude Whale at from 41c.@45c., and Crude Sperm at $1 20@$1 25 per gallon. Linseed is dull at 59c.@60c. per gallon. Other descriptions remain as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more active, and Mess is dearer, and advancing; sales 2,600 bbls., in lots, at $14@$14 50, closing at $14 50 for Mess, $13 50 for Soft Mess, and $9 62½@$10 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand at 5¼c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Sales 100 pkgs. Lard is unchanged. Sales 500 tcs. and bbls. poor to very choice, at 8c.@9¼c. ₱ ℔. Beef continues in request at uniform prices. Sales since our last, 275 bbls., at $12 50@$13 50 for extra Mess; $10@$11 50 for repacked Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams at $14@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 7½c.@10½c. for Western, and 9c.@14c. for State, ₱ ℔. Cheese is in demand at 5c.@7½c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales to-day, 200 tcs. at $6 50@$7 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been less active, but very firm; sales, to-day, 780 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7½c.@8¾c., free, and 6 7-16c.@6¾c., nett, in bond; with some Porto Rico at 8¼c.@8½c., and 6,800 bags at 8¼c. for Siam and 6c. for China, ₱ ℔.

TEAS—Are less sought after, to-day, but are very firm.

TALLOW—Sales 28,000 ℔s., at 8¼c.@8⅜c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., at 19c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Breadstuffs have been more freely offered and ship owners have been somewhat firmer to-day. Other kinds of Produce and Merchandise have not been plenty, and light engagements have been reported. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10½d.@11d. ₱ bushel; Corn, 10d.@10½d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Lard and Butter, 35s.@40s.; Cheese, 40s.@45s.; Butter and Cheese, by steamer, 70s.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@12d. ₱ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@40s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. ₱ tierce; Cheese, 45s. Bacon and Lard, 35s.@40s.; Tallow, 35s. ₱ ton; Hops, ½d. ₱ ℔. For Cork and a market—Corn, (20,000 bush.,) 13d.; and for Cork for orders, two vessels with Grain, in bulk, at 14½d. for Wheat, or 13½d. for Corn ₱ bush.; also a foreign brig with Wheat, in bulk, for orders, at 15d. ₱ bush. For Havre—Flour, at 80c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 23c.@24c. ₱ bushel. For Portugal—A bark with Wheat, (15,000 bushels,) in shipper's bags, at 26c. ₱ bushel.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Monday, Sept. 16.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT in good milling demand, and market decidedly better, but unsettled; sales Saturday night 8,000 bushels Winter Red Western at $1 06; and 7,300 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring on private terms. To-day, early, 3,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at 92c.; later, 4,000 bushels do. at 95c., 6,000 bushels do. at 97c., and 2,000 do. at 97½c. CORN unchanged; sales 6,000 bushels Illinois, at 40c. BARLEY steady; sales 6,500 bushels Bay Quinto, at 55c. RYE in demand; sales 6,000 bushels Canadian, at 57c. OATS quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unsettled on Grains; boats scarce; Flour, 32c.; Wheat 10c.; Corn 9c. to New-York; one boat took Wheat at 10½c. *Lake Imports*—210 bbls. Flour; 87,000 bush. Wheat; 66,000 bush. Corn; 17,000 bush. Barley. *Canal Exports*—3,300 bbls. Flour; 31,000 bush. Wheat; 43,000 bush. Corn.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 16—1 P. M.

WHEAT active, and in better demand; sales 100,000 bushels, at 90c. for No. 1 Chicago Spring; 94c.@95c. for Milwaukee Club, and 97c.@$1 01 for red Winter, mostly at the outside figures. CORN active and in better demand; sales, 180,000 bushels, at 37c.@37½c., mostly at the outside figure. FREIGHTS—1c. advanced. *Imports*—16,000 bbls. Flour, 164,000 bush. Wheat, 360,000 bushels Corn, 87,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—126,000 bushels Wheat, 447,000 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 16.

FLOUR firm at $4 50@$5 for Superfine. WHEAT active and advanced 1c.; sales 8,000 bushels; Western Red at $1 13; Southern, $1 15@$1 16; White, $1 20@$1 30. CORN dull. OATS active at 29c.@32c. COFFEE buoyant; Rio, 14½c.@15½c. SUGAR advanced ⅛c. MOLASSES advanced 1c. PROVISIONS dull; Bacon sides, 7c.; Shoulders, 5½c.@5¾c. WHISKY advanced, at 18½c.@19c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 16.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 76½; Reading Railroad, 17¾; Morris Canal, 29; Long Island Railroad, 9; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ₱ cent. discount.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 16—*In steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool*—Mrs. E. Roberts, Mr. and Miss Odell, G. Hardecker, Charles Hove, Miss E. Hove, B. J. Vanlinussen, lady and 3 children, J. H. Valentine, H. B. Searing, S. H. Currie, Mrs. Toft and child, Mrs. Smythe and 2 children, Miss Butler, Mrs. and Miss Schoules, Miss A. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Harwood, child and servant, Mrs. and Miss Kemper, J. Pine, W. R. Farrington, J. H. Farrington, James Redmond, L. B. Stone, Mr. Thorn, J. A. Clive, Mrs. Clive, child and servant, R. Powell, Mr. Hoofmann, Capt. Knowles, E. H. Trust, E. A. Shipley, A. Brake, E. Capdeville, C. W. Chapman, A. Newman, L. W. Spencer, Mr. Webster, E. Vinard, C. G. Spoerry, J. Petit, Mr. Levedoff, Alex. Nicol, Mrs. Raharey, Mr. and Miss O'Brien, Luke Carran and 3 children. Total, 65, and 178 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 42 | Sun sets.... 6 07 | Moon sets.... 4 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 12 | Gov. Island. 7 01 | Hell Gate.... 8 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Sept. 16.

Cleared.

Ships Roger A. Hiern, Stewart, Liverpool, J. & N. Smith & Co.; Southampton, Pratt, London, E. Morgan & Co.

Barks J. L. Bogart, Connelly, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Golden Rule, Whitebery, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Darmstadt Bank, Otten, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; Sico, Follanshee, Dublin, J. O. Baker & Co.; Jane Daggett, Lambert, Glasgow, Thomas Dunham.

Brigs Andrew Peters, Walls, Constantinople, C. & H. A. Peters; Echo, Benson, Baltimore; Storm Nymph, McLeod, Manzanilla, Thos. Owen & Sons.

Schooners Sarah Jane, Gardner, Newport, master; M. Waring, Nash, Portsmouth, N. H., master; Elate, Facemire, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Virginia, Price, Eldrich, St. Thomas, W. I., S. W. Lewis & Co.; Mary, Gibbs, Key West, H. Bermer; Indian Queen, (Br.,) Hodgson, Lisbon, L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Manchester, (Br. screw,) Halscrow, Liverpool Aug. 28, via Queenstown 29th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Aug. 29, at 9:30 A. M., passed ships Pride of Commerce, bound up the Channel. Sept. 2, at 1 P. M., lat. 48, lon. 40, passed an iceberg, temperature 51; 11th inst., at 11 A. M., passed a bark-rigged steamer, with black funnel, str'g. E.; same day, at noon, passed steamship Glasgow, hence for Liverpool; 13th, at 2 P. M., lat. 43 5, lon. 43 38, signalized steamship Asia, hence for Liverpool; 14th, at 7:15 A. M., lat. 41 46, lon. 70 45, passed steamship Arago, hence for Havre.

Steamship Victoria, (Br.,) Sluyter, St. John, N. F., with mdse. to Newfoundland Telegraphic Co. When coming out of the Sound went ashore on the Stepping Stones, but was got off without damage, and is at anchor off Whitestone.

U. S. steam transport Planet, Wilson, Washington, D. C., in ballast.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Constellation, Mulliner, Liverpool 35 ds., with mdse. and 89 passengers to Charles Carow. Has been 8 ds. W. of Nantucket with light westerly winds.

Ship Arthur Childs, Huston, Cardiff 40 ds., with coal to order—vessel to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Constitution, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, Aug. 17, with mdse. and 25 passengers to Williams & Guion. 8th inst., lat. 43 31, lon. 55 13, passed ship Canada; 4th inst., lat. 43 22, lon. 50 52, passed a steamer, bark-rigged, steering east. Has had strong westerly gales up to the Banks, since then light airs and calms. Aug. 30, encountered a severe gale from south to north—blew away maintopsail.

Ship J. P. Wheeler, Gadd, Glasgow, Aug. 13, with mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Ship Bazaar, (of Richmond, Me.,) Eastman, Bath, Me., 6 ds., in ballast to Nesmith & Sons. Will load for Europe.

Ship Mary, (of Marblehead,) Bridges, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to master. Will load for Havre.

Ship H. S. Soule, (new, of Freeport,) Soule, Portland, in ballast to Nesmith & Sons, is 987 tons.

Bark Anna Delius, (Brem.,) Hattendorff, Bremen 39 ds., in ballast to Caesar & Paull. Has had heavy westerly winds most of the passage.

Bark Percy, (Br. of North Shields,) Doncsin, Havre 33 ds., in ballast to Jackson Neill. Had some heavy weather, lost sails, &c.

Brig Northern Light, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) Robinson, Porto Cabello, Aug. 14, with coffee and hides to H. J. & C. A. De Wolfe. 9th inst., off Hatteras, experienced a gale from N. W. to E. S. E., during which lost sail and sustained other slight damage. 10th, lat 34 50, lon. 74 45, was spoken by U. S. steamer Flag.

Brig Georg Freiherr Vinke, (Pruss.,) Sauerbier, Newcastle 70 ds., with 22 reel coal to order. Experienced heavy westerly weather the entire passage.

Brig Independence, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Sinclair, Humacoa, P. R., 15 ds., with molasses to D. R. De Wolfe. Sept. 11, in the Gulf Stream, experienced a violent gale from N. N. W. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Runneymede, (Br., of Greenock,) Prowse, Bahia 38 ds., with sugar to Geo. Moke & Co.

Brig Renshaw, (of Bangor,) Bartlett, Zaza 25 ds., with sugar to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Schr. S. L. Tilley, (Br.,) McFee, Harvey, N. B., 9 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Medad Platt, Ward, Salt Cay, T. I., Sept. 4, with salt to T. B. Chase.

Schr. Roanoke, Lankhorn, Eastport 10 ds., with laths and fish to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Del Norte, Dinsmore, Lubec 4 ds., with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Oswego, (Br.,) Card, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Trasher, (Br.,) Hunter, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. John Walker, Griffith, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. James Wixon, Smith, Harwich 3 ds., with fish.
Schr. Arzoo, Torry, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.
Schr. E. M. Smith, Chase, New-Bedford 2 ds., with oil.
Schr. Ann M. Edwards, Brookhaven, in ballast.
Schr. Tangala, Bramhall, Vinalhaven 8 ds., with stone.
Schr. Elisha, Brooks, Snow, Harwich 2 ds., with fish.
Schr. Flying Fish, Low, Gloucester 4 ds., with fish.
Schr. Albert Jameson, Jameson, Rockland 6 ds., lime.
Schr. Montrose, Wells, Calais 10 ds., with lumber.
Schr. Ella, Tackard, Portland, Me., 4 ds., with ship lines to T. M. Mayhew & Co.
Schr. Phenix, Sheppard, Hartford, in ballast.
Schr. Alfred Hall, McLean, Portland, with stone.
Schr. Native, Mead, Elizabethport, for Hartford.
Schr. Cornelia, Mackey, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

WIND—During the day, from N., N. E. to S., and light.

Sailed.

Sept. 15—Ship Chase, for Antwerp. Schooners Happy Return, (Br.,) for Aux Cayes; Julia Ford, for Gibraltar; L. A. Edwards, for Rio Janeiro.

Sept. 16—U. S. steam transport Potomac, for Old Point Comfort.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Charles A. Herkscher, of and from Philadelphia, bound to Trinidad, with an assorted cargo, put into St. Thomas Aug. 12, in a leaky condition. A portion of her cargo has been discharged, and the leak found to be in the centre board case. Will repair and proceed.

Foreign Ports.

At Salt Cay, T. I., Sept. 4, bark Sea Eagle, for Philadelphia next day. The schr. S. L. Eldredge, Ogden, from Philadelphia, arr. at St. Martin's Aug. 18, and sailed for Dominica, to load fruit for Philadelphia. The bark Pride of the Sea, McFarland, hence for Zaza, passed through Turks Island passage Aug. 30, all well.

At Zaza, Aug. 22, brig Lizzie Treat, for New-York in 6 ds.

[PER ANGLO SAXON.]

Arr. from New-York, Nathan and Mary Edson, at Marseilles; ships Maria August, at Falmouth; Electric, at Pill; Equal Rights, at Bristol; Goethe, Ralph Post and Windsor Forest, at Deal; F. B. Cutting, Ronald, R. L. Laud and Juventa, at Liverpool.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

PERHAM'S GRAND
INTERNATIONAL EXCURSION,
Embracing
THE EASTERN AND MIDDLE STATES AND THE CANADAS.
For full particulars, see advertisement in the New-York *Herald*, to-day.

UNION MEETING IN THE FIFTEENTH WARD.—Those citizens of the XVth Ward who are ready to ignore, for the present, all questions which have hitherto divided political parties, and to unite in the hearty support of the Union, the Constitution, and the vigorous enforcement of the laws, are requested to meet THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Brown's Hotel, corner of 8th-st. and Broadway.

LIFE OF GEN. SCOTT, BY MANSFIELD, brought down to the WAR OF THE REBELLION, 560 pages. PORTRAIT, MAPS, and CUTS. Mailed free for $1. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Send for circulars to N. C. MILLER, No. 25 Park-row, N. Y.

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